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P. B. MINGLE & CO'S
ALMANAC
AND
GARDEN MANUAL
1907

GEDDES PRINT, 718 CHESTNUT ST PHILA.

103 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WE

Pratts Food

A MONEY SAVER

SELL

PRATT'S FOOD

*the surest, safest and quickest
ANIMAL REGULATOR
ever fed to Hogs*

PRATTS POULTRY FOOD

*For Chicken Cholera, Eggs, Turkeys,
Ducks and Pigeons.*

PRATTS FOOD

*For Horses, for Mares, for Colts and
for Stallions.*

PRATTS FOOD

*For Cows, for Calves, for Bulls, for
Steers and for Sheep.*

PRATTS FOOD

*For Cholera, for Hog Diseases, for
Boars, Sows and Pigs.*

“INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD”

 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. 

Makes Cattle Breeders More Money.

Purifies the Blood and Keeps It Pure.

Gives a Horse New Life and Strength.

Tones Up and Permanently Strengthens.

Insures Money Making Results.

 GUARANTEED TO GREATLY INCREASE YOUR EGG PRODUCTION 

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

A Medicated Poultry Food which gives the most remarkable results ever known and is the largest seller. It prevents disease. It cures Chicken Cholera. It greatly increases the egg production and it makes chickens grow very rapidly.



..Greetings for 1907..

A REPUTATION to be lasting must not come accidentally or through trickery, but be based on talent and merit. Such a reputation is built up little by little—built to endure, and to give one wealth that cannot be wholly represented by the money he earns. Yet it must be a large part of his working capital.

The only way to secure it is by firm and persistent reliance on merit.

P. B. Mingle & Co., have striven for sixty-seven years to acceptably cater to their patrons, and with what success their large list of customers attests. Through the consistent application of business principles they stand second to none in their ability to furnish **Farm and Garden Seeds** of better quality for the price, or greater promptness in filling orders.

Prime germinative qualities can only be expected of good seed.
Cheap seed never pays.

There is only one way however to insure against planting falsely named seeds, and that is to buy from reliable seedsmen. There are lots of seedmen that have a reputation to keep up, and who honestly try to sell as good seeds as they can for the money. That is our position. The more general use of high-grade seeds would do much to remove the complaint about poor seeds.

Too many of our farmers buy seed with an eye to apparent cheapness rather than to quality. It is certainly legitimate to get the most for the most money, but it is not wise to buy the cheaper of two goods thinking that money is saved thereby.

Trust **P. B. Mingle & Co.**, to so adjust the relations of seeds to cost and charges that you shall in consequence receive a full and fair return for the expenditure made.

Yours truly,

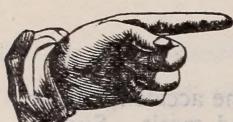
P. B. MINGLE & CO.



EVERY MERCHANT

who gets or wants to get the farmer's trade—the best trade in the world—must be quick to see and appreciate just the goods needed.

Most farmers keep cows, and most cows have, at some time one or more of the diseases that is easily cured by



KOW-KURE THE GREAT COW MEDICINE

If you have Kow-Kure in stock you have one more hold on the farmer's trade, and a big one. If you have not it. **GET IT.** This merchant has it, he knows.

Morgantown, Pa., Nov. 21, 1906

P. B. Mingle & Co., Dear Sirs:—

Please find check for 2 doz. small Kow-Kure. Ship as soon as you can. I am entirely out. It beats anything, to bring good reports, that we ever had.

Yours respectfully,

S. Deichley.

If you will put Kow-Kure in stock the Association will do local advertising for you.

We have handled thousands of packages of this medicine and advise you to try it.

P. B. MINGLE & CO., Phila., Pa.

EVERY FARMER

Who Keeps One or More Cows Should Know That

KOW-KURE cures abortion (slinking).

KOW-KURE cures barrenness (failure to breed).

KOW-KURE prevents tuberculosis.

KOW-KURE removes retained afterbirth

KOW-KURE cures scouring in cows and calves.

KOW-KURE cures bunches and swelling in bag.

KOW-KURE cures milk fever.

KOW-KURE enriches the blood.

KOW-KURE improves the appetite.

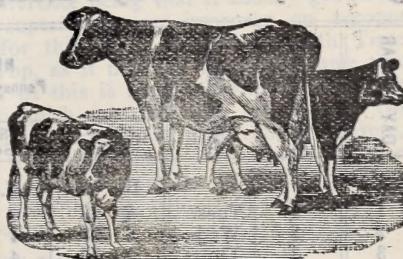
KOW-KURE increases the milk.

KOW-KURE is a medicine, not a food.

KOW-KURE is for cows only.

KOW-KURE has stood the test for twenty years.

KOW-KURE is a complete success.



To know these facts and act upon them is to insure the dairy against profit-destroying diseases, and guarantee a uniform standard of excellent health.

Kow-Kure makes healthy cows, and healthy cows pay.

Dairy Association,
Lyndonville, Vt.

Sayles, Pa., April 3, 1906.

Dear Sirs:—I have used Kow-Kure for the removal of afterbirth in cows and for scours in calves and it works nicely. I also know that it is a grand thing for a cow that is off its feed.

Yours truly,

D. B. BOYCE.

Kow-Kure is put up in two sizes. Enough medicine in one package to treat one cow from five to eight weeks, according to the disease. Directions for use with every package. The price is 50 cents and \$1.00.

Made Only by the Dairy Association, Lyndonville, Vt.

1907

1st Month.



1907

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☽ Last Quarter . . . 7d. 9h. 47m. M. | ☽ First Quarter . . . 21d. 3h. 42m. M.
 ☽ New Moon . . . 14d. 0h. 75m. M. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 29d. 8h. 45m. M.

January 6th—Day's Length: 9 hours, 25 minutes.

**CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA,
Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio,
Indiana and Illinois.**

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn.	High Water Philadelphia
1	1	Tues.	7 22	4 44	3	6 37	2 36	2 58
2	2	Wed.	7 23	4 45	4	7 34	3 19	3 40
3	3	Thurs.	7 23	4 46	4	8 34	4 1	4 22
4	4	Fri.	7 23	4 46	5	9 35	4 43	5 4
5	5	Sat.	7 23	4 47	5	10 38	5 26	5 47
6	6	Sun.	7 23	4 48	6	11 42	6 9	6 32
7	7	Mon.	7 23	4 49	6	morn.	6 55	7 21
8	8	Tues.	7 23	4 50	7	0 48	7 49	8 20
9	9	Wed.	7 22	4 51	7	1 56	8 53	9 26
10	10	Thurs.	7 22	4 52	7	3 7	10 0	10 35
11	11	Fri.	7 22	4 53	8	4 18	11 9	11 43
12	12	Sat.	7 22	4 54	8	5 30	—	0 15
13	13	Sun.	7 22	4 55	9	sets	0 44	1 11
14	14	Mon.	7 21	4 57	9	5 40	1 38	2 5
15	15	Tues.	7 21	4 58	9	6 50	2 31	2 57
16	16	Wed.	7 21	4 59	10	7 59	3 22	3 47
17	17	Thurs.	7 20	5 0	10	9 6	4 10	4 33
18	18	Fri.	7 20	5 1	10	10 12	4 56	5 19
19	19	Sat.	7 19	5 2	11	11 15	5 40	6 0
20	20	Sun.	7 19	5 3	11	morn.	6 21	6 43
21	21	Mon.	7 18	5 4	11	0 15	7 6	7 29
22	22	Tues.	7 17	5 5	12	1 14	7 55	8 22
23	23	Wed.	7 17	5 6	12	2 12	8 50	9 19
24	24	Thurs.	7 16	5 8	12	3 9	9 46	10 13
25	25	Fri.	7 16	5 9	12	4 4	10 41	11 9
26	26	Sat.	7 15	5 10	13	4 57	11 36	—
27	27	Sun.	7 14	5 11	13	5 47	0 1	0 24
28	28	Mon.	7 13	5 12	13	6 34	0 47	1 8
29	29	Tues.	7 13	5 14	13	rises	1 29	1 50
30	30	Wed.	7 12	5 15	13	6 28	2 11	2 33
31	31	Thurs.	7 11	5 16	14	7 28	2 55	3 16

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, clear and windy; 4th-6th, snow; 7th-9th, changeable; 10th-11th, cold and blustery; 13th-14th, windy; 15th-17th, cold and snow; 18th-20th, changeable; 21st-22d, stormy; 23d-24th, clear and cold; 25th-26th, cold; 27th-28th, cloudy and stormy; 29th-31st, clear and cold.

THE CLOVERS AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

Like other leguminous plants, the clovers draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; their roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in clovers. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to wornout lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops and not grown successively on the same fields. A top dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully.

MAMMOTH, OR SAPLING CLOVER.

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth, or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

This is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but it is harder and stands cold weather better than Red Clover, and where conditions of soil and lateness of seeding make any possibility of winter-killing, it is advisable to sow Alsike Clover, or at least to sow it in mixtures with other clovers. It is more suited to our mountainous sections than to the coast regions, and it succeeds better on stiff or clay soils than on lighter lands. It is well adapted for sowing with Timothy or Herd's Grass, as it matures with these crops, flowering a little later than the Red Clover. The blooms are not quite as large as the Red Clover, and are of a light pink or flesh color.

PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED.

Having given our attention to grasses for this purpose for many years, and after practical results and experience, we have succeeded in creating a mixture which we can highly recommend.

If there is any land you wish to set in permanent pasture, we can supply you with a mixture of any description required or a special mixture admirably suited for this purpose at a very reasonable cost. We are headquarters for all kinds of grass seeds and can save you money on your purchases. Of the ingredients in it, the timothy and the clovers come right along and give some feed the year of sowing and a good deal of it the next year, while it isn't till that year that the blue grass begins to show. But where the red clover begins to disappear and the timothy gets thin the blue grass is just setting up in business and the other grasses are not missed. And when established the blue grass is a stayer, and it and the white clover, which also sticks, makes a combination that is all right.

All authorities agree that for both pasture and hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seeds in mixture. The reasons are that: First—A number of species will insure a much denser growth than the same number of seeds of one or two species, and prove less exhausting to the soil, since they live to a large extent on different constituents. Second—Seasons that affect some grasses adversely are favorable to other sorts. So that with mixtures a failure is practically impossible, provided, of course, the seed is good. We take great pains in selecting grass seed, in order to secure the highest germination, and our mixtures are based on a full appreciation of the requirements of the different soils for which they are intended. We have made a study of this subject and have grass specialists in our employ and can furnish the seed of the best varieties of grasses mixed in proper proportions for any soil or climate.

1907



1907

2d Month.

28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

© Last Quarter . . . 5d. 3h. 52m. A. | ☽ First Quarter . . 19d. 11h. 35m. A.
 ☽ New Moon . . . 12d. 0h. 43m. A. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 28d. 1h. 23m. M.

February 3d—Day's Length: 10 hours, 12 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn. High Water Philadelphia
32	1	Fri.	7 10	5 17	14	8 31	3 36 3 56
33	2	Sat.	7 9	5 18	14	9 35	4 17 4 39
34	3	Sun.	7 8	5 20	14	10 40	5 1 5 22
35	4	Mon.	7 7	5 21	14	11 46	5 44 6 6
36	5	Tues.	7 6	5 22	14	morn.	6 30 6 56
37	6	Wed.	7 5	5 23	14	0 54	7 23 7 55
38	7	Thurs.	7 4	5 24	14	2 4	8 30 9 6
39	8	Fri.	7 3	5 26	14	3 13	9 42 10 18
40	9	Sat.	7 2	5 27	14	4 18	10 54 11 28
41	10	Sun.	7 1	5 28	14	5 19	— 0 1
42	11	Mon.	6 59	5 29	14	6 15	0 30 0 57
43	12	Tues.	6 58	5 31	14	sets.	1 22 1 45
44	13	Wed.	6 57	5 32	14	6 44	2 10 2 35
45	14	Thurs.	6 55	5 34	14	7 53	2 58 3 20
46	15	Fri.	6 54	5 35	14	8 58	3 41 4 2
47	16	Sat.	6 53	5 36	14	10 1	4 23 4 43
48	17	Sun.	6 52	5 37	14	11 1	5 4 5 25
49	18	Mon.	6 50	5 38	14	morn.	5 45 6 6
50	19	Tues.	6 49	5 39	14	0 1	6 28 6 50
51	20	Wed.	6 48	5 40	14	0 59	7 14 7 39
52	21	Thurs.	6 47	5 41	14	1 55	8 7 8 37
53	22	Fri.	6 45	5 42	14	2 49	9 7 9 36
54	23	Sat.	6 44	5 44	14	3 40	10 5 10 34
55	24	Sun.	6 42	5 45	13	4 28	11 3 11 31
56	25	Mon.	6 41	5 46	13	5 14	11 57 —
57	26	Tues.	6 40	5 47	13	5 54	0 22 0 44
58	27	Wed.	6 39	5 48	13	rises.	1 5 1 25
59	28	Thurs.	6 37	5 50	13	6 21	1 45 2 6

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, windy; 4th-6th, clear and cold; 7th-8th, blustery; 9th-11th, cold and windy; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, stormy; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, clear and pleasant; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, windy.

THE LAWN.

The lawn in winter may be covered with horse manure, and if the manure is free from litter, it will be an advantage. Do not scatter manure in lumps and wait for the frost to pulverize the lumps, but apply the manure evenly. Early in the spring rake the lawn thoroughly, removing all material that is not in fine condition, and then apply a fertilizer composed of 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 125 pounds sulphate of potash, and 100 pounds acidulated phosphate per acre. If the grass was not destroyed by the drought of last summer it will grow rapidly when spring opens, if the lawn is treated in the manner suggested. It is always best to freshen a lawn in the spring with new seed, even if grass is growing. There is always some that dies out and this should be replaced. Look us up.

RED TOP.

A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It makes a fine, close turf and fair quality when not allowed to go to seed.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Perennial. Height, 10 to 15 inches. This valuable grass is suited to a variety of soils, from an average dry one to moist meadows, and as a pasture grass is indispensable. It is very productive, unusually early, and presents a beautiful green appearance in early spring, while the other grasses are yet dormant. It makes a splendid lawn grass, forming a thick turf, and being of very even growth. Kentucky Blue Grass also makes hay of excellent quality, but the yield for this purpose is not equal to some other grasses. Sow, if alone, 40 pounds per acre. (14 pounds per bushel.)

ORCHARD GRASS.

A most valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness very valuable for permanent pastures. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring, and the last in the fall, and is quick to recover from close cropping, and even thrives better the more it is cropped. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken the aftergrowth is very heavy, and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought, and being very hardy, is of especial value for our Northern States, where it does not winter-kill. It grows in tufts, and is, therefore, not adapted for sowing alone or by itself; but when sown together with red clover, rye grass and tall meadow oat grass, a close and even sod can be had. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Will grow on almost all kinds of land, but gives best results on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Or English Rye Grass).

A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pasture, or for mixing with other grasses for lawns. Does well on sloping banks, as its roots are fibrous and mat-like. Is especially adapted for pastures, as it will endure close cropping, and is of strong, quick and successive aftergrowth. It produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season, and for this reason is also much used for lawn grass mixtures. It is also well adapted for permanent meadows, and yields large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. Does well on almost any land, but prefers rich or moist soil, such as will produce a good corn crop. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

WHITE CLOVER.

This is very largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all throughout the North. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

1907

3rd Month.



1907

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☽ Last Quarter . . . 7d. 8h. 42m. M. | ☽ First Quarter . . . 21d. 8h. 10m. A.
 ☽ New Moon . . . 14d. 1h. 5m. M. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 29d. 2h. 44m. A.

March 3d — Day's Length: 11 hours, 21 minutes.

CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA,
Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio,
Indiana and Illinois.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn.	High Water Philadelphia
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		Moon.		
60	1	Fri.	6 35	5 51	13	7 26	2 28	2 49
61	2	Sat.	6 34	5 52	12	8 32	3 10	3 31
62	3	Sun.	6 32	5 53	12	9 29	3 52	4 14
63	4	Mon.	6 30	5 54	12	10 47	4 37	5 0
64	5	Tues.	6 29	5 55	12	11 55	5 24	5 48
65	6	Wed.	6 28	5 56	12	morn.	6 13	6 41
66	7	Thurs.	6 26	5 57	11	1 3	7 10	7 42
67	8	Fri.	6 25	5 58	11	2 9	8 17	8 54
68	9	Sat.	6 23	5 59	11	3 11	9 32	10 7
69	10	Sun.	6 22	6 1	11	4 6	10 41	11 14
70	11	Mon.	6 20	6 2	10	4 53	11 45	—
71	12	Tues.	6 18	6 3	10	5 37	0 13	0 39
72	13	Wed.	6 17	6 4	10	sets	1 2	1 29
73	14	Thurs.	6 15	6 5	10	6 38	1 45	2 6
74	15	Fri.	6 13	6 6	9	7 43	2 27	2 47
75	16	Sat.	6 12	6 7	9	8 46	3 8	3 29
76	17	Sun.	6 10	6 8	9	9 48	3 49	4 9
77	18	Mon.	6 8	6 9	8	10 47	4 29	4 50
78	19	Tues.	6 7	6 10	8	11 45	5 11	5 32
79	20	Wed.	6 5	6 11	8	morn.	5 54	6 16
80	21	Thurs.	6 4	6 12	8	0 41	6 39	7 3
81	22	Fri.	6 2	6 13	7	1 33	7 29	7 57
82	23	Sat.	6 0	6 14	7	2 22	8 28	8 59
83	24	Sun.	5 58	6 15	7	3 7	9 29	9 59
84	25	Mon.	5 57	6 16	6	8 49	10 28	10 57
85	26	Tues.	5 55	6 17	6	4 26	11 24	11 49
86	27	Wed.	5 53	6 18	6	5 1	—	0 13
87	28	Thurs.	5 52	6 19	5	5 34	0 36	0 57
88	29	Fri.	5 50	6 20	5	rises	1 17	1 38
89	30	Sat.	5 49	6 21	5	7 26	2 0	2 22
90	31	Sun.	5 47	6 22	4	8 36	2 44	3 7

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, variable; 4th-6th, blustery; 7th-8th, clear and cold; 9th-11th, cloudy and snow; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, clear; 19th-21st, windy and snow; 22d-24th, pleasant; 25th-26th, blustery; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, rain.

USEFUL TABLES.

TABLE SHOWING THE WEIGHT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Barley.....	.....per bushel, 48 lbs.
Beans.....	.....per bushel, 60 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	.....per bushel, 48 lbs.
Broom Corn.....	.....per bushel, 46 lbs.
Blue Grass.....	.....per bushel, 14 lbs.
Clover Seed.....	.....per bushel, 60 lbs.
Corn, shelled.....	.....per bushel, 56 lbs.
Corn, on the ear.....	.....per bushel, 70 lbs.
Flax Seed.....	.....per bushel, 56 lbs.
Hemp Seed.....	.....per bushel, 40 lbs.
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	.....per bushel, 48 lbs.
Millet.....	.....per bushel, 50 lbs.
German Millet.....	.....per bushel, 50 lbs.

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN UPON AN ACRE.

Barley, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bushels
Beans, Dwarf, in Drills.....	1½ bushels
Beans, Pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 quarts
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 pounds
Broom Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 quarts
Buckwheat.....	1 bushel
Cabbage in beds to transplant, ½ pound	
Carrots in drills.....	3 to 4 pounds
Chinese Sugar Cane.....	12 quarts
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 quarts
Corn, for soiling.....	3 bushels
Cucumber, in hills.....	2 pounds
Flax, broadcast.....	1½ bushels
Hemp.....	1½ bushels
Mustard, broadcast.....	½ bushel
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2 to 3 pounds
Melon, Water, in hills.....	4 to 5 pounds
Oats, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bushels
Onion, in drills.....	5 to 6 pounds

GRASS SEEDS TO THE ACRE.

White Clover.....	10 pounds
Red Clover.....	10 to 15 pounds
Lucerne Clover.....	10 to 15 pounds
Alsike Clover.....	4 to 6 pounds
Timothy.....	12 pounds
Hungarian Grass.....	1 bushel

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

DISTANCE APART.	NO. OF PLANTS.
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560
1½ " 1½ "	19,360
2 " 1 "	21,780
2 " 2 "	10,890
2½ " 2½ "	6,969
3 " 2 "	7,260
3 " 3 "	4,840
4 " 4 "	2,722
5 " 5 "	1,742

NUMBER OF PLANTS PRODUCED FROM AN OUNCE OF SEED.

	PLANTS.
Asparagus.....	about 500
Broccoli.....	" 2,000
Cabbage.....	" 2,000
Cauliflower.....	" 2,000
Celery.....	" 3,000
Egg Plant.....	" 1,000
Endive.....	" 3,000

Oats.....	.....per bushel, 32 lbs
Onions.....	.....per bushel, 57 lbs
Osage Orange.....	.....per bushel, 33 lbs
Orchard Grass.....	.....per bushel, 12 lbs
Peas.....	.....per bushel, 60 lbs
Potatoes, Irish.....	.....per bushel, 60 lbs
Red Top Seed.....	.....per bushel, 10 lbs
Rye.....	.....per bushel, 56 lbs
Sweet Potatoes.....	.....per bushel, 55 lbs
Timothy Seed.....	.....per bushel, 45 lbs
Top Onions.....	.....per bushel, 28 lbs
Turnips.....	.....per bushel, 55 lbs
Wheat.....	.....per bushel, 60 lbs

Onion, for sets in drills.....	30 pounds
Onion sets, in drills.....	6 to 12 bushels
Parsnips, in drills.....	4 to 6 pounds
Peas, in drills.....	1½ bushels
Peas, broadcast.....	3 bushels
Potatoes, cut tubers.....	10 bushels
Pumpkin, in hills.....	4 to 6 pounds
Radish, in drills.....	8 to 10 pounds
Rye, broadcast.....	1½ to 2 bushels
Sage, in drills.....	8 to 10 pounds
Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 pounds
Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 pounds
Squash, bush varieties in hills.....	4 to 6 pounds
Squash, Run'g " in hills.....	3 to 4 pounds
Tomato, to transplant.....	½ pound,
Turnip, in drills.....	½ to 2 pounds
Turnip, broadcast.....	3 to 4 pounds
Vetches, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bushels
Wheat, broadcast.....	1½ to 2 bushels

Blue Grass.....	1½ to 3 bushels
Rye Grass.....	1½ to 2 bushels
Orchard Grass.....	1½ to 2 bushels
Red Top Grass.....	1½ to 2 bushels
Mixed Lawn Grass.....	2 to 3 bushels
Millet.....	1 bushel

DISTANCE APART.	NO. OF PLANTS.
6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,210
8 " 8 "	680
10 " 10 "	435
12 " 12 "	302
15 " 15 "	193
18 " 18 "	134
20 " 20 "	103
25 " 25 "	70
30 " 30 "	84

	PLANTS.
Kale.....	about 2,000
Leek.....	" 1,000
Lettuce.....	" 3,000
Pepper.....	" 2,000
Tomato.....	" 3,000
Sage.....	" 1,000
Thyme.....	" 5,000

1907

1907

4th Month.

30 Days.



MOON'S PHASES.

© Last Quarter . . . 5d. 10h. 20m. M. | ☽ First Quarter . . . 20d. 3h. 38m. A.
 ☽ New Moon . . . 12d. 2h. 6m. A. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 28d. 1h. 5m. M.

April 7th—Day's Length: 12 hours, 53 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Slow M.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia
91	1	Mon.	5 46	6 23	4	9 47	3 80 3 54
92	2	Tues.	5 44	6 24	4	10 56	4 18 4 44
93	3	Wed.	5 43	6 25	4	morn.	5 10 5 36
94	4	Thurs.	5 41	6 26	3	0 3	6 3 6 81
95	5	Fri.	5 40	6 27	3	1 6	7 1 7 34
96	6	Sat.	5 38	6 28	3	2 3	8 8 8 44
97	7	Sun.	5 36	6 29	2	2 53	9 20 9 53
98	8	Mon.	5 35	6 30	2	3 35	10 24 10 54
99	9	Tues.	5 33	6 31	2	4 12	11 23 11 50
100	10	Wed.	5 32	6 32	2	4 46	— — 0 15
101	11	Thurs.	5 30	6 33	1	5 16	0 37 0 58
102	12	Fri.	5 28	6 34	1	sets.	1 17 1 35
103	13	Sat.	5 27	6 35	1	7 34	1 55 2 16
104	14	Sun.	5 25	6 36	0	8 34	2 36 2 56
105	15	Mon.	5 24	6 37	0	9 33	3 16 3 37
106	16	Tues.	5 22	6 38	Fast	10 30	3 58 4 19
107	17	Wed.	5 21	6 39	0	11 24	4 40 5 2
108	18	Thurs.	5 19	6 40	0	morn.	5 24 5 46
109	19	Fri.	5 18	6 41	1	0 16	6 9 6 32
110	20	Sat.	5 16	6 42	1	1 3	6 57 7 22
111	21	Sun.	5 15	6 43	1	1 46	7 50 8 20
112	22	Mon.	5 14	6 44	1	2 24	8 50 9 20
113	23	Tues.	5 12	6 45	2	2 59	9 49 10 17
114	24	Wed.	5 11	6 46	2	3 32	10 45 11 12
115	25	Thurs.	5 9	6 47	2	4 3	11 38 —
116	26	Fri.	5 8	6 48	2	4 33	0 4 0 28
117	27	Sat.	5 7	6 49	2	rises.	0 50 1 11
118	28	Sun.	5 5	6 50	2	7 27	1 33 1 57
119	29	Mon.	5 4	6 51	3	8 41	2 22 2 47
120	30	Tues.	5 2	6 52	3	9 52	3 13 3 39

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, rain; 4th-6th, clear and warm; 7th-8th, showers; 9th-11th, warm and pleasant; 12th-14th, clear and warm; 15th-16th, blustery; 17th-18th, showers; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, clear and warm; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, balmy.

A PAGE ON ALFALFA.

Within the past five years alfalfa has grown rapidly in favor, proving its superiority to all clovers and other natural fertilizers, until to-day it stands without a peer in profitable results and in its virtues as a sub-soiler and fertilizer. It is well named "the silent sub-soiler."

As a rule, alfalfa thrives best on a sandy loam with porous sub-soil, or in other words, alfalfa will thrive and yield rich, bountiful crops of hay and seed on any soil that will grow corn.

No matter how heavy it rains, or how deep the snow falls, or how wet the spring or winter is, if the soil is well drained it will flourish through all, and yield three to four cuttings each season. Its roots bore down silently into mother earth until they reach a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, thus storing up nitrogen, and when these roots decay they leave not only a generous supply of fertility for any desired crop, but millions of openings into which the air and rains find their way and help to constitute an unfailing reservoir of wealth, upon which the husbandman can draw with little fear of protest or overdraught.

One of the strong points in the manorial values of clover is its capacity to absorb and stir up nitrogen in the soil for the use of other plants, especially wheat. Large quantities are contained in the earth and air, and clover absorbs and fixes this substance more than any other plant.

Alfalfa should be cut earlier in its stage of growth than other grasses, when about one-tenth in bloom being the best time to cut. Early cut hay is much the best for cattle and horses, as has been shown by feeding trials. Do not cut too much at once, for if you allow the hay to get wet it loses one-half its value for feeding purposes.

The best method we have found for curing alfalfa, is to mow and let it wilt enough so that the rake will gather it up clean and let it cure in the winrow. When cured in this manner, it is very important that there be ample facilities for putting it in the stack as rapidly as possible, otherwise it will become too dry and the best part of the hay, which are the leaves or foliage, will be lost in handling, especially if it has to be drawn from the field on wagons.

HOW TO SOW ALFALFA.

When alfalfa is sown in the spring it is generally considered best to plow the land in the fall, provided, however, the land will not blow during the winter, otherwise the land should be plowed very early in the spring, and worked until there is a solid seed bed. Deep plowing, in our judgment, is best. The land should be harrowed after each rain to destroy all seed growth and reduce the soil to the finest possible tilth.

As it is very difficult to reseed patches in an alfalfa field, it is advisable to use a generous amount of seed, say twenty pounds per acre. If the soil is properly prepared, a less amount will do. The seed may be sown broadcast or with a drill.

Usually the second crop is the best for seed and should be cut when all the seed pods have turned brown. Cut with a self-rake reaper, if possible, and let it lie until thoroughly dry, and then handle with a barley fork or sweep rake that will carry the bundles without dragging. This will avoid shattering the seed.

Avoid stacking, if possible, as stacks take water easily, which is liable to cause the seed to turn dark in color. Thresh with a clover huller or threshing machine in field.

ALFALFA HAY.

Can the Farmers in the East Produce the Crop and Get Profit From It?

The possibilities in the reduction of feed bills from the free use of alfalfa hay or the same ensiled have hardly begun to be exploited yet. The exportation of bran and preparation of many other substitutes of less or doubtful character make it still more desirable for some good substitute to be produced on the farm, at small cost. This because wheat bran is likely to remain a high-cost by-product while the substitutes are put together for profit, and not particularly to reduce the cost of the food combination to the consumer.

In alfalfa, however, a very low cost is combined with the highest digestibility. That live stock are partial to well-made alfalfa hay may be easily demonstrated, if any man doubts, by trying it with animals which have not been accustomed to feed on it.

During the first few months of its life alfalfa may be regarded as a tender plant, both as regards cold and drought. After it has passed through its first summer, alfalfa is extremely resistant both to cold and to drought.

Alfalfa hay is extremely valuable for dairy cows. Its price in central Nebraska varies, but ranges from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per ton. A few Pennsylvania farmers have had it shipped east, where it costs \$17.00 per ton, or about \$2.00 per ton more than bran. You can imagine the benefit to be derived by raising it yourself. Why not try it?

1902

5th Month.



1902

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

© Last Quarter . . . 4d. 4h. 53m. A. | © First Quarter . . . 20d. 8h. 27m. M.
 ☽ New Moon . . . 12d. 3h. 59m. M. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 27d. 9h. 18m. M.

May 5th—Day's Length: 14 hours, 1 minute.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					
			Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.		Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
121	1	Wed.	5 1	6 53	3	10 59	4 6	4 33
122	2	Thurs.	5 0	6 54	3	morn.	5 1	5 28
123	3	Fri.	4 59	6 55	3	0 0	5 55	6 24
124	4	Sat.	4 57	6 56	3	0 53	6 53	7 23
125	5	Sun.	4 56	6 57	3	1 38	7 54	8 26
126	6	Mon.	4 55	6 58	3	2 16	8 59	9 30
127	7	Tues.	4 54	6 59	4	2 50	9 59	10 26
128	8	Wed.	4 53	7 0	4	3 21	10 53	11 19
129	9	Thurs.	4 52	7 1	4	3 49	11 44	—
130	10	Fri.	4 51	7 2	4	4 17	0 7	0 28
131	11	Sat.	4 50	7 3	4	sets	0 48	1 8
132	12	Sun.	4 49	7 4	4	7 23	1 27	1 46
133	13	Mon.	4 48	7 5	4	8 22	2 7	2 28
134	14	Tues.	4 47	7 5	4	9 18	2 49	3 10
135	15	Wed.	4 46	7 6	4	10 11	3 31	3 52
136	16	Thurs.	4 45	7 7	4	10 59	4 13	4 35
137	17	Fri.	4 44	7 8	4	11 43	4 57	5 20
138	18	Sat.	4 43	7 9	4	morn.	5 42	6 4
139	19	Sun.	4 42	7 10	4	0 23	6 27	6 50
140	20	Mon.	4 41	7 11	4	0 58	7 14	7 39
141	21	Tues.	4 40	7 12	4	1 30	8 7	8 37
142	22	Wed.	4 39	7 13	4	2 2	9 6	9 35
143	23	Thurs.	4 39	7 14	4	2 32	10 4	10 32
144	24	Fri.	4 38	7 14	3	3 3	11 1	11 29
145	25	Sat.	4 38	7 15	3	3 34	11 57	—
146	26	Sun.	4 37	7 16	3	4 10	0 24	0 49
147	27	Mon.	4 36	7 17	3	rises	1 13	1 38
148	28	Tues.	4 36	7 18	3	8 41	2 4	2 32
149	29	Wed.	4 35	7 18	3	9 48	3 0	3 28
150	30	Thurs.	4 35	7 19	3	10 46	3 56	4 24
151	31	Fri.	4 34	7 20	3	11 36	4 52	5 19

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, variable; 4th-6th, cloudy; 7th-8th, clear and warm; 9th-11th, cloudy and rain; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, clear; 19th-21st, windy and rain; 22d-24th, pleasant; 25th-26th, cloudy; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, warm.

WE KNOW HOW.

It is not the fault of the seed purchased from your storekeeper or seedman (if you get the best recleaned) that causes the growth of weeds in your field. We have the machinery for recleaning seed and taking out foul stuff, and when the best seed is asked for you may rely upon it that the quality is not only the best we have, but the best that can be gotten, and is as free from foul weeds as machinery can make it.

DON'T GROW WEEDS.

In some localities low grades of clover seed are demanded because the clover is to be used as green manure, and it is thought that the weeds will furnish green material for plowing under and can thus do no harm. This is true to a certain extent, but the weeds fall far short of the clover as green manure, and the value of the sod will be reduced in proportion to the abundance of weeds.

It is poor economy to pay for weed seeds and to allow them to occupy the ground at a saving of 25 to 50 cents on the acre for seed. Moreover, when a sample of clover seed is very foul it nearly always contains large quantities of the seeds of the worst weeds, such as sorrel, buckhorn, plantain, and sometimes dodder. The seeds of dodder are, fortunately, not yet common in American clover seed, and are rare in well-cleaned, home grown seeds, but the danger of the spread of this pest should not be underrated.

SCARLET CLOVER.

Pre-eminently the place to seed scarlet clover is your cornfields, and that should be done immediately after the cultivation of the corn. If left until after a rainfall there will be a crust form on the ground upon which the seed will lay and the next rain will carry it in bunches to the bottom of the field and the catch be spoiled. The seed, if sown immediately after the harrow, does not need be covered. Bear in mind, the more the ground is shaded, as in the orchard or corn field, the earlier the seed may be sown, as the young plant is in a measure protected from the sun, but for clean culture August or September is soon enough.

THE MAKING OF ENSILAGE.

A silo is simply a receptacle for ensilage. It may be of any preferred breadth or depth, but should be strong and tight. It may be constructed of stone or heavy boards, either above or below the ground, and may be of round or square shape. Ensilage is green vegetable matter, finely cut and packed closely in the silo by heavy pressure, so as to exclude the air. It is the exclusion of the air that prevents excessive fermentation and decay. Clover, green grass, vegetable tops or any green substance may be used, but the cheapest ensilage is that secured by drilling corn in rows, cutting the stalks when the ears are beginning to glaze, passing them through the ensilage cutter (or cutter and shredder) and filling the silo as quickly as possible. The ensilage is fed to cattle in winter as a substitute for green food, being really preserved green corn fodder.

Cut the green corn for the making of ensilage as close to the root as possible, taking, if possible, even part of the latter, and use every part of the stalk from the root to the tassel. Nothing is thrown away. The corn is then hauled to a silo, it is reduced to pieces of from one-half to three-eighths of an inch. The silo is filled to its utmost capacity, the opening and door being closed tight, and the chopped corn remains in it for a month before we use it. We usually fill the silo in September and begin to use the ensilage in the following month, continuing to feed the cows with it until the middle of May, when they are turned into pasture for the summer.

Its General Use.—The chopped corn in the silo ferments, the temperature in this specially constructed building rising as high as 160 degrees, and ensilage is the result. It makes excellent fodder and is now being used altogether by enterprising and up-to-date farmers throughout the county. Silos are being built all over the county, hundreds of them going up in sections where farmers are just beginning to realize the value of this prepared fodder. Ensilage will keep in a silo for a year.

1907

1907

6th Month.



30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

© Last Quarter . . . 3d. 0h. 19m. M. | ☽ First Quarter . . . 18d. 9h. 55m. A.
 ☽ New Moon . . . 10d. 6h. 50m. A. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 25d. 4h. 27m. A.

June 2d—Day's Length: 14 hours, 49 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Fast M.	H. M.	Morn. Even.
152	1	Sat.	4 34	7 21	3	morn.	5 45 6 11
153	2	Sun.	4 33	7 22	2	0 17	6 36 7 2
154	3	Mon.	4 33	7 22	2	0 53	7 29 7 58
155	4	Tues.	4 32	7 23	2	1 24	8 27 8 56
156	5	Wed.	4 32	7 24	2	1 54	9 24 9 51
157	6	Thurs.	4 32	7 25	2	2 21	10 17 10 48
158	7	Fri.	4 32	7 25	2	2 49	11 9 11 33
159	8	Sat.	4 31	7 26	1	3 19	11 56 —
160	9	Sun.	4 31	7 26	1	3 51	0 19 0 41
161	10	Mon.	4 31	7 27	1	sets.	1 1 0 21
162	11	Tues.	4 31	7 27	1	8 6	1 41 2 2
163	12	Wed.	4 31	7 28	1	8 56	2 23 2 45
164	13	Thurs.	4 31	7 28	0	9 41	3 7 3 29
165	14	Fri.	4 31	7 29	0	10 22	3 50 4 11
166	15	Sat.	4 31	7 29	Slow	10 59	4 22 4 54
167	16	Sun.	4 31	7 29	0	11 32	5 15 5 36
168	17	Mon.	4 31	7 30	0	morn.	5 57 6 18
169	18	Tues.	4 31	7 30	1	0 3	6 40 7 3
170	19	Wed.	4 31	7 31	1	0 32	7 28 7 55
171	20	Thurs.	4 31	7 31	1	1 2	8 24 8 54
172	21	Fri.	4 31	7 31	1	1 32	9 24 9 55
173	22	Sat.	4 31	7 31	2	2 5	10 26 10 58
174	23	Sun.	4 32	7 32	2	2 41	11 29 —
175	24	Mon.	4 32	7 32	2	3 25	0 0 0 29
176	25	Tues.	4 32	7 32	2	rises.	0 58 1 25
177	26	Wed.	4 32	7 32	2	8 32	1 52 2 20
178	27	Thurs.	4 33	7 32	3	9 28	2 48 3 16
179	28	Fri.	4 33	7 32	3	10 14	3 43 4 9
180	29	Sat.	4 34	7 32	3	10 52	4 35 5 0
181	30	Sun.	4 34	7 32	3	11 26	5 25 5 49

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, rain; 4th-6th, clear and warm; 7th-8th, showers; 9th-11th, warm and pleasant; 12th-14th, clear and warm; 15th-16th, blustery; 17th-18th, showers; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, clear and warm; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, balmy.

SOME THOUGHTFUL POINTS.

There are several crops that can be made to do service, not only in covering the land, but in destroying weeds. Millet, which grows rapidly, crowds the weeds out, while Hungarian grass, which may be mowed two or three times and then plowed under, is the best cleaner of the soil of weeds that can be used. Buckwheat is a crop that will grow on the poorest sandy soil, and even if corn or oats are broadcasted and turned under when high enough they will be serviceable. While the cow pea may be regarded as the best crop for adding nitrogen to the soil in summer, there is nothing to prevent the growing of two crops on the same land for enriching the soil, as it may not be necessary for such crops to mature. They can be turned under at any stage of growth. It is maintained that the crops can add nothing to the soil other than the amount derived therefrom. This claim is true so far as the mineral elements are concerned, but there is a decided gain of nitrogen by the use of the leguminous plants. As the soil contains a large proportion of inert mineral matter, the plants gradually change it to an available condition and, though not adding mineral matter to the soil, they bring it within reach of succeeding crops. In winter the soil loses its fertility rapidly, especially if there is frequent freezing and thawing, with abundant rain, for which reason rye or crimson clover serve to prevent loss. It will, therefore, pay the farmers to grow crops on every square foot of ground, as they will be serviceable on the land if not profitable for market.

GERMAN MILLET.

Millet is somewhat difficult to cure, and if it can be matured early enough to get the warm sun of August or early September it will be a decided advantage, but sixty days is usually long enough to grow it for hay. It should be cut for hay as soon as it comes into blossom, the point being to prevent formation of seed. The reputation that millet has for being injurious to stock has largely arisen from the hay being allowed to over-ripen before cutting, a large portion of the seed being matured. It is the seeds rather than the hay that injures stock, since they are very hard and not easily digested. The writer has seen the manifolds of a cow packed full of seed, causing indigestion, from feeding over-ripe hay.

KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums, and in its habit of growth is very similar to the common sorghum or cane. The plant is short-jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown in this section. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain does come, and then continues its growth. It will average a larger crop of grain than corn, and the fodder is much superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. The grain is equal to corn for feeding, and all classes of stock eat it readily. Grinding is not necessary. A mixture of four-fifths Kaffir Corn and one-fifth Soy Beans is a perfect feed for hogs. At the Kansas Experiment Station a lot of hogs, fed on Kaffir Corn alone, made an average gain of 44 1-10th pounds per head in fifty days.

For grain the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about five pounds per acre. For fodder one-half to two bushels should be sown, and the crop for hay when the seed is in the dough.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This plant is extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no better plant adapted where a quick rank growth is desired. Rape seed may be broadcasted, and it may be seeded in the corn field when the corn is "laid by." Rape is revolutionizing the sheep industry in this country, and it is also excellent for hogs and all kinds of poultry. It will be an advantage to test it on a small plot this year. Farmers who raise much stock and desire to get young cattle, sheep or lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously can do it most cheaply by growing this rape. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, at the rate of 3 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 6 pounds to the acre. An acre of rape will be ready to pasture in six weeks from time of sowing and will carry 12 to 15 sheep six weeks to two months. Its fattening properties are probably twice as great as clover. When sheep are feeding on rape they should at all times have access to salt. Our stock is the true Essex Dwarf, and not the worthless annual.

1907

7th Month.



1907

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

>Last Quarter . . . 2d. 9h. 34m. M. | First Quarter . . 18d. 8h. 11m. M.
 New Moon . . . 10d. 10h. 17m. M. | Full Moon . . . 24d. 11h. 29m. A.
 Last Quarter . . . 31d. 9h. 25m. A.

July 7th—Day's Length. 14 hours, 53 minutes.

CALENDAR FOR
 NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA,
 Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio,
 Indiana and Illinois.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	Sun.	Sun.	Moon.	High Water	
			Rises.	Sets.		Philadelphia	Morn. Even.
182	1	Mon.	4 35	7 32	8	11 57	6 12 6 35
183	2	Tues.	4 35	7 32	4	morn.	6 58 7 23
184	3	Wed.	4 36	7 32	4	0 26	7 48 8 15
185	4	Thurs.	4 36	7 32	4	0 53	8 44 9 12
186	5	Fri.	4 37	7 32	4	1 22	9 39 10 6
187	6	Sat.	4 37	7 32	4	1 54	10 32 10 58
188	7	Sun.	4 38	7 31	5	2 27	11 24 11 50
189	8	Mon.	4 38	7 31	5	3 4	— 0 15
190	9	Tues.	4 39	7 30	5	3 48	0 38 0 59
191	10	Wed.	4 39	7 30	5	sets.	1 19 1 39
192	11	Thurs.	4 40	7 30	5	8 23	2 0 2 22
193	12	Fri.	4 41	7 29	5	9 0	2 43 3 4
194	13	Sat.	4 41	7 29	5	9 34	3 25 3 45
195	14	Sun.	4 42	7 28	6	10 6	4 5 4 26
196	15	Mon.	4 43	7 28	6	10 35	4 47 5 7
197	16	Tues.	4 44	7 27	6	11 3	5 27 5 47
198	17	Wed.	4 45	7 27	6	11 32	6 8 6 30
199	18	Thurs.	4 45	7 26	6	morn.	6 54 7 18
200	19	Fri.	4 46	7 26	6	0 2	7 46 8 17
201	20	Sat.	4 47	7 25	6	0 36	8 50 9 25
202	21	Sun.	4 48	7 24	6	1 15	9 59 10 34
203	22	Mon.	4 49	7 23	6	2 1	11 9 11 43
204	23	Tues.	4 49	7 23	6	2 56	— 0 15
205	24	Wed.	4 50	7 22	6	rises.	0 45 1 12
206	25	Thurs.	4 51	7 21	6	8 3	1 39 2 7
207	26	Fri.	4 52	7 20	6	8 45	2 34 3 0
208	27	Sat.	4 53	7 19	6	9 23	3 25 3 49
209	28	Sun.	4 54	7 19	6	9 55	4 12 4 35
210	29	Mon.	4 55	7 18	6	10 26	4 58 5 20
211	30	Tues.	4 56	7 17	6	10 56	5 41 6 2
212	31	Wed.	4 57	7 16	6	11 25	6 24 6 47

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, cloudy, thunder; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, clear and warm; 9th-11th, thunder; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, warm; 19th-21st, thunder and rain; 22d-24th, variable; 25th-26th, cloudy; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, sultry.

— Turnips in the Field. —

The Turnip is coming to the front as an individual of importance in the economies of nature, and is destined to be used extensively as a soil enricher. A dollar's worth of seed of the long rooted Cow-horn, or Purple Top variety, per acre, sown broadcast at the last working of your corn, will send their roots down to a great depth and bring up a vast amount of fertility from below the reach of many other plants, and whether fed off or plowed under in the late fall the ground will be found in a much better condition mechanically, as well as with an actual increase of fertility for the succeeding spring crop. If to be left until spring before plowing, a mixture of crimson clover and turnips will be found to work well together, the decaying turnips feeding the clover bountifully in early spring. Follow with oats next spring, wheat in September, and sow mammoth red clover on the wheat the following spring. We believe land so managed will give good crops and yet continually increase in fertility instead of running down.

SPRING RYE.

This article has proved itself a good cropper and straw producer. It has come to stay. The growth is as tall as the winter variety. It requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 bushels per acre, and the seed product being 20 to 25 bushels per 1 bushel acre. A great many people use it in preference to winter rye, and think it pays better than oats. Distinct from the winter rye; grain of finer quality and more productive; and can be successfully grown in any latitude. It is now being largely sown in the north in the place of oats, being a more profitable crop on account of the production of nearly four times the straw.

CUTTING ALFALFA.

One of the strongest reasons why alfalfa should be grown in the place of other storage grasses is the fact that a small tract of land, when once set in alfalfa, will produce as much forage as four or five times as much land in any other grass. Timothy, as is well known may not be cut more than once in a season and when it is cut seldom yields more than half as much hay as a single cutting of alfalfa. The latter crop can be cut four or even five times in a season, and a single acre has been known to yield ten times as much hay in a single year as an adjoining acre of timothy. Alfalfa suggests intensified farming, and the best of it is that the ground is actually growing better and more fertile from year to year while yielding these enormous crops.

GRAZING.

Many of the pasture fields are grazed too close to the ground. When a herd of cows have free access to pasture, they really cut the grass down many times, and much closer than is usually done with the mower. No plants will thrive if not given an opportunity to make growth, and the grass on some pastures is killed by continually checking the growth, while the feet of the animals greatly damage the grass, as the smaller the supply the more trampling by the stock. When this condition exists, sow field with light pasture mixture and keep stock off until it is well started. In the meantime the older grass will recover its normal condition.

EXAMINE YOUR STOCK OF GARDEN SEEDS.

This is an excellent time to examine the garden seeds, especially peas, which are liable to attack by weevil. Put the seeds in a box, pour a spoonful or two of bisulphide of carbon, close the lid and in fifteen minutes the pests will be destroyed and the seeds uninjured. Then replenish your stock from P. B. Mingle & Co.

1907

8th Month.



1907

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☽ New Moon 9d. 1h. 36m. M. | ☽ Full Moon 23d. 7h. 15m. M.
 ☽ First Quarter . . 16d. 4h. 5m. A. | ☽ Last Quarter . . 30d. 0h. 28m. A.

Aug. 4th—Day's Length: 14 hours, 12 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn.	High Water Philadelphia
213	1	Thurs.	4 58	7 15	6	11 55	7 10	7 35
214	2	Fri.	4 58	7 14	6	morn.	8 01	8 29
215	3	Sat.	4 59	7 13	6	0 28	8 59	9 28
216	4	Sun.	5 0	7 12	6	1 4	9 57	10 25
217	5	Mon.	5 1	7 11	6	1 45	10 53	11 20
218	6	Tues.	5 2	7 10	6	2 31	11 47	—
219	7	Wed.	5 3	7 9	6	3 21	0 12	0 36
220	8	Thurs.	5 4	7 7	6	sets	0 57	1 17
221	9	Fri.	5 5	7 6	5	7 36	1 37	1 57
222	10	Sat.	5 6	7 5	5	8 9	2 18	2 38
223	11	Sun.	5 7	7 4	5	8 40	2 58	3 18
224	12	Mon.	5 8	7 2	5	9 8	3 37	3 57
225	13	Tues.	5 9	7 1	5	9 36	4 17	4 38
226	14	Wed.	5 10	7 0	5	10 5	4 59	5 20
227	15	Thurs.	5 11	6 59	4	10 36	5 41	6 3
228	16	Fri.	5 12	6 57	4	11 13	6 27	6 53
229	17	Sat.	5 12	6 55	4	11 54	7 22	7 53
230	18	Sun.	5 13	6 54	4	morn.	8 28	9 05
231	19	Mon.	5 14	6 53	4	0 43	9 42	10 19
232	20	Tues.	5 15	6 52	3	1 39	10 56	11 31
233	21	Wed.	5 16	6 50	3	2 44	—	0 3
234	22	Thurs.	5 17	6 49	3	3 55	0 33	0 59
235	23	Fri.	5 18	6 47	3	rises	1 23	1 48
236	24	Sat.	5 19	6 46	2	7 52	2 12	2 36
237	25	Sun.	5 20	6 45	2	8 24	2 59	3 21
238	26	Mon.	5 21	6 43	2	8 54	3 43	4 5
239	27	Tues.	5 22	6 42	2	9 23	4 26	4 48
240	28	Wed.	5 23	6 40	1	9 55	5 09	5 30
241	29	Thurs.	5 24	6 39	1	10 27	5 51	6 13
242	30	Fri.	5 25	6 37	1	11 2	6 35	6 58
243	31	Sat.	5 26	6 36	0	11 42	7 23	7 51

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, cloudy; 4th-6th, thunder; 7th-8th, showers; 9th-11th, warm and sultry; 12th-14th, thunder and warm; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, rain; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, sultry and warm; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, thunder; 29th-31st, warm

THE RIGHT TIME.

The best and most profitable forage crop for early spring sowing is Canada field peas and oats, about one and one-half bushels of each to the acre. Sow as early as possible, just to make a good seed bed. Both plants love a cool, moist climate and those conditions usually do not exist late in the summer. This crop is usually ready to cut for the cows at the end of June or the beginning of July, and what is not fed as a soiling crop is cut before ripening, and if cured properly makes a very palatable and nutritious hay. As soon as the crop is off, the ground is top dressed with manure and a seed bed prepared with the cutaway or the disk harrow and seeded to golden or German millet, which will make a heavy crop of hay by the 10th or the 15th of September, when the ground is manured or fertilized again and seeded to winter rye one and one-half bushels to the acre, and that will be ready to cut a fine crop by May 1st, making three heavy crops of forage for soiling or hay in just thirteen months.

For spring planting to follow the peas and oats as a feed you could not get anything better than some early quick-growing corn. Plant as early as the ground will permit. This will be mature enough to feed when the oats and peas are cut.

Then later as the soil warms up plant late sweet corn such as Stowell's Evergreen or Mammoth Sugar, and also a lot of sorghum and cowpeas, and that makes an abundant supply of excellent feed during the late summer and autumn months. The late planting of corn and sorghum and cow peas can be made on the ground from which the rye or wheat are removed, thus cutting two crops the same season in time to seed in the fall again.

COWS AND GREEN CORN.

Many dairy farmers not far from town will find it a paying venture to put in quite a lot of sweet corn, getting in some on especially early warm soil. By having an early start and getting a good trade fixed you can hold it through the season. As soon as the marketable ears are picked the stalks and small ears make excellent cow fodder and come on at just about the time the pastures begin to be short. You will want a succession for this, and we have found the following varieties to work well: Shaker's Early, Evergreen and Country Gentleman. These cover a wide period. Varieties with larger ears will sell for one time better perhaps, but large kerneled corn is not usually of as good quality. Some have spoiled their trade by picking too long on one variety until the corn was hard and tough, and one meal of this kind stops the corn eating habit for some time. The fodder will pay the cost of raising the corn, and all sold is nearly clean profit. We have known some growers who supply grocers on contract, the grocer or marketman to use only their corn, and they to take daily unsold ears, which are used for feeding. This means that the consumer gets fresh corn every time, the grocer has no loss, and a better demand for corn comes to the grower.

COW PEAS.

The Southern cow pea (in reality a bean), has been cultivated in the South for many years, but only in recent years has it been demonstrated that most all varieties are adapted to cultivation throughout the entire United States. They now promise to become one of our most valuable farm products.

The yield of hay runs from 1 to 3 tons per acre. The Rhode Island experiment station reporting one year a yield per acre of 35,000 pounds green vines, making 5½ tons dried hay. The yield of peas range from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, occasionally as high as 50 bushels.

They have been grown by dairymen with very satisfactory results, following winter rye, which was cut green in June for dairy cows, then stubble turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, furnishing a large amount of forage in August, when grass pasture is usually short, and producing a supply of milk as abundant as in early summer months.

As a fertilizer they come next to clover, to be plowed under when they commence to blossom; they will grow on land that will not produce clover.

As a fertilizer crop it excels all others, absorbing from the air more nitrogen than clover, and drawing from the subsoil large amounts of potash and phosphoric acid, depositing these fertilizer elements in the surface soil, just where needed for succeeding crops.

Cow peas afford excellent midsummer pasturage, but the best way for using green is to cut and feed to stock.

1907

9th Month,



1907

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☽ New Moon . . . 7d. 4h. 4m A.	☽ Full Moon . . . 21d. 4h 34m. A.
☽ First Quarter . 14d. 10h. 40m. A.	☽ Last Quarter . . 29d. 6h. 37m. A.

Sept. 1st—Day's Length: 13 hours, 7 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					
			Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.		Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
244	1	Sun.	5 27	6 34	0	morn.	8 21	8 52
245	2	Mon	5 28	6 33	0	0 25	9 23	9 52
246	3	Tues.	5 29	6 31	0	1 14	10 20	10 49
247	4	Wed.	5 30	6 29	1	2 7	11 17	11 43
248	5	Thurs.	5 31	6 28	1	3 3	—	0 7
249	6	Fri.	5 31	6 26	1	4 3	0 29	0 51
250	7	Sat.	5 32	6 25	2	sets	1 10	1 29
251	8	Sun.	5 33	6 23	2	7 9	1 49	2 10
252	9	Mon.	5 34	6 21	2	7 39	2 29	2 49
253	10	Tues.	5 35	6 20	3	8 8	3 9	3 30
254	11	Wed.	5 36	6 18	3	8 38	3 51	4 12
255	12	Thurs.	5 37	6 17	3	9 12	4 35	4 58
256	13	Fri.	5 38	6 15	4	9 52	5 21	5 45
257	14	Sat.	5 39	6 13	4	10 37	6 11	6 38
258	15	Sun.	5 40	6 11	5	11 29	7 8	7 41
259	16	Mon.	5 41	6 10	5	morn.	8 17	8 55
260	17	Tues.	5 42	6 8	5	0 29	9 32	10 9
261	18	Wed.	5 43	6 6	6	1 35	10 43	11 16
262	19	Thurs.	5 44	6 4	6	2 46	11 46	—
263	20	Fri.	5 45	6 3	6	4 0	0 15	0 41
264	21	Sat.	5 45	6 1	7	rises	1 04	1 25
265	22	Sun.	5 46	6 0	7	6 50	1 45	2 7
266	23	Mon.	5 47	5 58	7	7 21	2 29	2 51
267	24	Tues.	5 48	5 56	8	7 51	3 12	3 33
268	25	Wed.	5 49	5 55	8	8 23	3 53	4 14
269	26	Thurs.	5 50	5 53	8	8 59	4 36	4 58
270	27	Fri.	5 51	5 52	9	9 37	5 20	5 42
271	28	Sat.	5 52	5 50	9	10 18	6 04	6 28
272	29	Sun.	5 53	5 48	9	11 5	6 52	7 18
273	30	Mon.	5 54	5 46	10	11 57	7 45	8 14

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, rain, thunder; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, clear and warm; 9th-11th, sultry; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, warm; 19th-21st, warm and rain; 22d-24th, variable; 25th-26th, sultry; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, pleasant

BUILDING UP PASTURES.

The grass lands of this country are the neglected parts of our agricultural lands. On almost every farm the permanent pasture is a piece of land that could not be utilized for any thing else. We need to begin at the beginning, and build up grass lands the same as we build up for other crops. We need to feed grass lands just as we improve corn lands and make them raise seventy-five bushels of corn per acre, and when such lands are put to grass the returns will be correspondingly increased.

We need to give the grass lands the same degree of careful attention annually that we give to lands for other crops. Grass lands should be given top dressing, and a harrowing or a discing, or other means of cultivation that will keep the soil in the best possible form. We must have a stand of grass, and grow grass, not weeds. Our grass lands have been so neglected, so over-stocked and over-grazed in dry seasons and dry times, and go into the winter so closely eaten and so bare that the winter winds and the freezing will kill out a portion of the grass, and in the spring we have a half stand of grass instead of a full stand; then the weed crop comes in to take possession—nature provides for covering the soil—the weeds take possession to the exclusion of the grass, and one-half the strength of the land will go to the production of weeds instead of a crop that is valuable for feeding purposes. We want to remedy this in the first place by taking such steps as will insure a full, strong stand of grass, which is just as important to produce a good crop as it is to have a stand of corn to produce a good crop. The grass can be restored without plowing by a re-seeding—without putting a plow into it. The best grasses produced in this State, as well as in all parts of the world, are on the lands that produce grass permanently, that are never plowed.

SEEDING FOR PASTURE.

"I am going to sow a grass mixture on old plow land for a pasture, but it is to be used one or two years for a meadow. The tract is not level, there is some high land and a few small sloughs, but it is all plowed. On the low land I will sow red top alone and on the high land I wish to sow a mixture such as red and white clover, blue grass, timothy, red top, alsike and alfalfa with nurse crop." Ans.—On the low land sow solid red top 5 lbs., and alsike clover 3 lbs., on the top land sow timothy 6 lbs., red clover 4 lbs., alsike clover 1 lb. and white clover 1 lb. For the nurse crop sow one-fourth less seed per acre than ordinarily.

CHICKENS.

A poultry owner's mistake is the easiest kind of a mistake to make—little chicks die, turkeys slide out of the world, eggs get scarce, the chickens make dry eating, etc. Many people make such mistakes. The number is almost countless, and yet these mistakes need not occur, and eggs can be plentiful, little chicks or turkeys never die, cholera never be known, the meat of all fowls can be juicy and tender, by feeding Pratt's Poultry Food.

Poultry fatten quickly if the proper conditions are considered. The profit can be more than doubled. In the first place, all fowls must be healthy to fatten. The blood must be pure, the bowels regular and the digestive organs in good condition. The only safe, quick and positively reliable method is the use of Pratt's Poultry Food. It makes fowls healthy, and puts on flesh so quickly that it makes the most tender and juicy eating. It can always be relied upon and never fails. Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons respond to its use promptly. It is better to feed light just before the time of fattening, then start to fatten quickly. Pratt's Poultry Food does not make a quantity of useless fat, but good eating flesh, the fowl benefitting in the way of fat, meat and health. Try Pratt's Poultry Food on half your flock, and then compare. *Pratts Lice Killer Kills Lice on Poultry.*

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Poultry keepers sometimes seem at a loss to determine whether a broody hen is a sitter or a setter, but in our experience it has more often puzzled us to know whether a cackling hen is a layer or a liar!

PLATT'S. A guaranteed egg producer Purely vegetable. Highly concentrated. Absolutely pure. Directions for feeding in every package. 25 oz. pkg. 25c, 5 lb. pkg. 60c, 12 lb pkg. \$1 25, 25 lb. pkg. \$2.50.

1907

OCTOBER

1907

10th Month.

31 Days.



MOON'S PHASES.

☺ New Moon 7d. 5h. 20m. M. | ☺ Full Moon 21d. 4h. 16m. M.
 ☺ First Quarter 14d. 5h. 2m. M. | ☺ Last Quarter 29d. 2h. 51m. M.

Oct. 6th—Day's Length: 11 hours, 37 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
274	1	Tues.	5 55	5 45	10	morn.	8 45 9 15
275	2	Wed.	5 56	5 43	10	0 52	9 45 10 13
276	3	Thurs.	5 57	5 41	11	1 50	10 40 11 06
277	4	Fri.	5 58	5 40	11	2 50	11 32 11 56
278	5	Sat.	5 59	5 38	11	3 52	— — 0 20
279	6	Sun.	6 0	5 37	12	4 54	0 41 1 1
280	7	Mon.	6 1	5 35	12	sets.	1 20 1 39
281	8	Tues.	6 2	5 34	12	6 39	2 0 2 22
282	9	Wed.	6 3	5 32	12	7 18	2 44 3 6
283	10	Thurs.	6 4	5 31	13	7 50	3 29 3 52
284	11	Fri.	6 5	5 29	13	8 33	4 17 4 42
285	12	Sat.	6 6	5 28	13	9 23	5 9 5 36
286	13	Sun.	6 7	5 26	14	10 21	6 3 6 31
287	14	Mon.	6 8	5 24	14	11 27	7 1 7 32
288	15	Tues.	6 9	5 23	14	morn.	8 7 8 44
289	16	Wed.	6 11	5 21	14	0 35	9 19 9 52
290	17	Thurs.	6 12	5 20	14	1 44	10 24 10 54
291	18	Fri.	6 13	5 18	15	2 55	11 22 11 49
292	19	Sat.	6 14	5 17	15	4 3	— — 0 14
293	20	Sun.	6 15	5 15	15	5 11	0 37 0 58
294	21	Mon.	6 16	5 14	15	rises.	1 18 1 39
295	22	Tues.	6 17	5 12	15	6 20	1 59 2 19
296	23	Wed.	6 18	5 11	16	6 53	2 40 3 1
297	24	Thurs.	6 19	5 10	16	7 30	3 23 3 44
298	25	Fri.	6 20	5 8	16	8 11	4 6 4 29
299	26	Sat.	6 22	5 7	16	8 56	4 52 5 15
300	27	Sun.	6 23	5 5	16	9 46	5 37 6 0
301	28	Mon.	6 24	5 4	16	10 40	6 23 6 47
302	29	Tues.	6 25	5 3	16	11 37	7 11 7 37
303	30	Wed.	6 26	5 2	16	morn.	8 3 8 32
304	31	Thurs.	6 27	5 0	16	0 36	9 2 9 30

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, clear and windy; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, fair and warm; 9th-11th, blustery; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, cloudy; 17th-18th, changeable; 19th-21st, cloudy and rain; 22d-24th, variable; 25th-26th, windy; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, changeable.

— Feed on this Page. —**SUNFLOWER.**

Mammoth Russian. It is grown for its seeds, which are valuable food for stock, particularly large poultry; also for parrots. Is considered the best egg-producing food known. Poultry eat it greedily, fatten on it, obtain a bright, lustrous plumage, and strong, healthy condition that fully illustrates the wonderful benefits from its use. Can be raised as cheaply as corn, having yielded at the rate of 120 bushels per acre. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches across, and contain an immense quantity of seed. Can be sown at any time up to the middle of July.

While it is largely grown in the Western States, both for seed and stalks, which are used for fuel, it should be more generally planted in other sections, as it is of very strong growth, paying well the labor of cultivation, and yielding a large supply of the finest poultry food. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land.

BUCKWHEAT.

Japanese. This variety of Buckwheat is a great improvement over the old kind in the following respects: The new Japanese grows with astonishing vigor and begins to mature its grains in about fifty days, its extreme earliness insuring safety from frosts, where the other kinds often get caught. 2d. A most valuable quality is its ability to withstand wind-storms and not lodge. 3d. It holds its grain in harvesting. It has been known to stand uncut a month after its proper time for ripening, and without apparent loss from lodging or grain separating. 4th. In yield it excels. We have reports of one peck yielding 36 bushels; another peck 40 bushels; another 52 bushels. Its flour is the whitest and finest of all buckwheat. 5th. It will do well on soil too rich or too poor to support the old varieties. 6th. It will withstand sun-blight almost perfectly. Fields of the old buckwheat average less than four bushels per acre, while the sun 'had no effect on Japanese.

CANADA PEAS.

Most preferable for feeding pigeons, being perfectly round and very small. They are also used for fodder; when sown in oats and cut green they become very nutritious.

MILLET.

Best imported seed. Large size, bright colored grain. Scattered in fine litter it "provides" more exercise than any other grain food, making the "wee wee babies" get right down to hard work to get their "daily bread."

SORGHUM.

A patch of sorghum planted where the fowls can have access to it, and a few heads bent down so they can get the seed will furnish food for them during late summer and early fall. I have seen fowls so fat on this food that they could hardly be eaten, yet they produced great numbers of eggs.

GROUND CHARCOAL.

Excellent for young and old chicks; should be kept constantly in reach of small chicks. Prevents diarrhoea, if fed once or twice a week.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL.

Manufactured from shells in a pure condition. The lime contained in the shells assists in the formation of the egg, and contributes to the general health of the fowls. A handful to five fowls daily will be found valuable at all seasons of the year. Coarse or fine.

MICA CRYSTAL.

To aid digestion it is necessary to feed some gritty material. Mica Crystal supplies this want better than any other article known. We supply this in two grades, fine, for small chicks and birds, coarse for large fowls.

We also carry in large quantities:—Hemp, Rape Canary, Silver Hull Buckwheat, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Wheat for Feeding.

1907



1907

11th Month,

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☽ New Moon . . . 5d. 5h. 39m. A.	☽ First Quarter . . . 12d. 0h. 14m. A.
☽ Full Moon . . . 19d. 7h. 4m. A.	☽ Last Quarter . . . 27d. 11h. 21m. A.

Nov. 3d—Day's Length: 10 hours, 27 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY of MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					
			Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Fast M.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	Morn. Even. rises
305	1	Fri.	6 28	4 59	16	1 36	9 58 10 25	
306	2	Sat.	6 29	4 58	16	2 37	10 51 11 17	
307	3	Sun.	6 30	4 57	16	3 41	11 42	—
308	4	Mon.	6 31	4 56	16	4 47	0 6 0 29	
309	5	Tues.	6 33	4 54	16	5 55	0 51 1 13	
310	6	Wed.	6 34	4 53	16	sets	1 35 1 58	
311	7	Thurs.	6 35	4 52	16	6 27	2 22 2 47	
312	8	Fri.	6 36	4 51	16	7 17	3 13 3 39	
313	9	Sat.	6 37	4 50	16	8 14	4 6 4 33	
314	10	Sun.	6 39	4 49	16	9 17	5 1 5 29	
315	11	Mon.	6 40	4 48	16	10 25	5 56 6 24	
316	12	Tues.	6 41	4 47	16	11 35	6 52 7 21	
317	13	Wed.	6 42	4 46	16	morn.	7 52 8 25	
318	14	Thurs.	6 43	4 45	16	0 45	8 57 9 28	
319	15	Fri.	6 45	4 45	15	1 52	9 57 10 24	
320	16	Sat.	6 46	4 44	15	2 58	10 51 11 18	
321	17	Sun.	6 47	4 43	15	4 3	11 43	—
322	18	Mon.	6 48	4 42	15	5 7	0 8 0 30	
323	19	Tues.	6 49	4 41	15	6 11	0 51 1 11	
324	20	Wed.	6 51	4 41	14	rises	1 30 1 51	
325	21	Thurs.	6 52	4 40	14	6 5	2 13 2 35	
326	22	Fri.	6 53	4 39	14	6 49	2 57 3 18	
327	23	Sat.	6 54	4 39	14	7 38	3 40 4 2	
328	24	Sun.	6 55	4 38	13	8 30	4 24 4 47	
329	25	Mon.	6 56	4 38	13	9 25	5 10 5 31	
330	26	Tues.	6 57	4 37	13	10 23	5 52 6 14	
331	27	Wed.	6 58	4 37	13	11 22	6 36 6 59	
332	28	Thurs.	6 59	4 37	12	morn.	7 22 7 48	
333	29	Fri.	7 0	4 36	12	0 22	8 15 8 42	
334	30	Sat.	7 1	4 36	12	1 23	9 10 9 38	

Conjectures of the Weather.

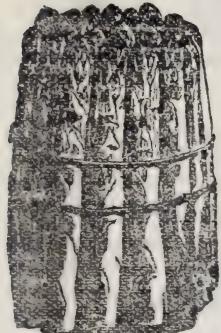
The 1st-3rd, cold and windy; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, fair and cold; 9th-11th, blustery; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, windy; 17th-18th, changeable; 19th-21st, cloudy and cold; 22d-24th, blustery; 25th-26th, cold; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, blustery.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

WITH

General Directions for Cultivation.

The Terms and Prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the Retail Price List in last part of Catalogue.

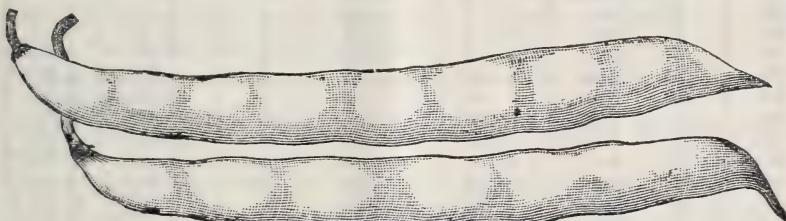


Conover's Colossal.

Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow in drills, one foot apart. When the plants are well up, thin to three or four inches in the row, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. The second season prepare a bed by deep spading or trenching, working in a large quantity of well rotted manure. Dig trenches four feet apart and twelve to sixteen inches deep, and spade in at least four inches of well rotted manure in the bottom. Set the plants in the trench eighteen inches apart, covering them with about two inches of fine soil. After the plants are up, gradually fill up the trenches, and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The second season, early in the spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about two quarts of salt to the square rod. Cultivate well. The next season it may be cut for the table two or three times, taking care to cut *all* as fast as it appears.

After the final cutting, spade in a liberal dressing of fine manure and sow one quart of salt to the square rod. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop, but should be annually manured after the last cutting and well cultivated through the remainder of the summer. The tops should not be cut until *dead ripe*.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts from one to two inches in diameter. Color deep green, and crown very close.



Golden Wax Bean.

Golden Wax Bean.—This bean has long been and still continues the standard wax variety for general use, and while many varieties have been introduced claiming to be superior in some respects and aiming to replace it, they have all sooner or later been forced to the rear as not possessing as many good qualities in as high degree. Vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy and productive, with small, smooth leaves, and small white blossoms, pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy, green point, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purple red.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush, or Snap.

Under this head are classed all the low growing sorts. They are so extremely sensitive of frost and cold, that it is useless to plant them before the ground has become warm and light. Stir the ground often, but only when dry, because earth scattered on the leaves when they are wet with dew or rain, will cause them to rust, and greatly injure the crop.

Round Yellow Six Weeks.—One of the best green pod Beans, while this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy, while retaining the vigor and hardiness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Dry Bean, color of ordinary six weeks, but it is much shorter, almost round.

1907

12th Month.



1907

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

② New Moon 5d. 5h. 22m. M. | ② First Quarter 11d. 9h. 16m. A.
 ③ Full Moon 19d. 0h. 55m. A. | ③ Last Quarter 27d. 6h. 10m. A.

Dec. 1st—Day's Length: 9 hours, 33 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
335	1	Sun.	7 2	4 35	11	2 27	10 6 10 34
336	2	Mon.	7 3	4 35	11	3 33	11 2 11 30
337	3	Tues.	7 4	4 35	10	4 42	11 58 —
338	4	Wed.	7 5	4 35	10	5 53	0 24 0 50
339	5	Thurs.	7 6	4 34	10	sets.	1 14 1 39
340	6	Fri.	7 7	4 34	9	6 0	2 6 2 35
341	7	Sat.	7 8	4 34	9	7 3	3 3 3 30
342	8	Sun.	7 9	4 34	8	8 12	3 58 4 25
343	9	Mon.	7 10	4 34	8	9 23	4 52 5 19
344	10	Tues.	7 10	4 34	7	10 35	5 45 6 10
345	11	Wed.	7 11	4 34	7	11 44	6 35 7 1
346	12	Thurs.	7 12	4 34	7	morn.	7 28 7 56
347	13	Fri.	7 13	4 34	6	0 51	8 25 8 54
348	14	Sat.	7 14	4 34	6	1 56	9 23 9 51
349	15	Sun.	7 14	4 35	5	3 0	10 18 10 44
350	16	Mon.	7 15	4 35	5	4 2	11 11 11 37
351	17	Tues.	7 16	4 35	4	5 4	— 0 1
352	18	Wed.	7 17	4 35	4	6 4	0 25 0 47
353	19	Thurs.	7 17	4 36	3	rises.	1 8 1 28
354	20	Fri.	7 18	4 36	3	5 31	1 49 2 11
355	21	Sat.	7 18	4 37	2	6 21	2 34 2 56
356	22	Sun.	7 19	4 37	2	7 17	3 17 3 38
357	23	Mon.	7 19	4 38	1	8 14	3 58 4 19
358	24	Tues.	7 20	4 38	1	9 12	4 40 5 1
359	25	Wed.	7 20	4 39	0	10 10	5 21 5 41
360	26	Thurs.	7 21	4 39	Slow	11 10	6 1 6 22
361	27	Fri.	7 21	4 40	1	morn.	6 43 7 5
362	28	Sat.	7 21	4 41	1	0 10	7 29 7 56
363	29	Sun.	7 21	4 42	2	1 13	8 24 8 54
364	30	Mon.	7 22	4 42	2	2 18	9 24 9 54
365	31	Tues.	7 22	4 43	3	3 27	10 24 10 56

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, blustery; 4th-6th, cold; 7th-8th, changeable; 9th-11th, blustery and snow; 12th-14th, windy and cold; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, clear; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th cold and clear; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, variable; 29th-31st, cold.

Early Mohawk.—This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier and often in this way, will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large coarse leaves which will stand a slight frost; blossoms large, purple; pods long straight, coarse, with long tapering point. Beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab-purple and brown.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves and large lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white, streaked with purple, of good quality as snaps; beans long, light-drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—The vines of this variety are very large, strong growing, but are peculiarly liable to blight, but when healthy, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, handsome, very white and wax-like pod. They are of good quality and on this account, as well as their beauty of form and color, are easily sold. They ripen about the same time as the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Market gardeners find this a profitable variety owing to the large size and handsome color of the pods.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—This variety is claimed to be absolutely rust proof, and is as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be, vine vigorous and productive, about the same as Kidney Wax. Dry beans bluish-black.

German Wax Black Seeded.—We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black wax that we have discarded the old strains altogether, this being more vigorous growing, far more productive, with a longer, whit-r, more fleshy pod and unsurpassed in flavor, vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy, withstanding rust exceedingly well. Flowers reddish white or purple. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved point; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect.

Crystal White Wax.—New variety, long round pods, greenish white, transparent, stringless, crisp, tender and slow to harden

German Wax (White Seeded). Ripe beans, clear white; large, handsome pods beautiful white wax color.

ROYAL DWARF WHITE KIDNEY—One of the best late kinds; as a winter bean it has no superior.

Large White Marrow.—Excellent quality, either shelled green or dry.

Dwarf, White Navy.—Seeds small, round and oval, used exclusively for field culture.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

These require a warm, mellow soil, and should not be planted until settled, warm weather. Form hills three and a half feet apart, by forking in a shovelful of fine manure; set the poles and plant to six to eight beans, and after the beans commence to run, thin to four plants to the hill. Start any that fail to climb around the pole in the same direction as the others (they will go in no other.) Fasten by sticking the end in a cut notch in the pole.

Improved Extra Large Lima.—Very superior quality, seed much larger than the ordinary large Lima, of greenish tinge; tender and sweet.

King of the Garden.—One of the best pole beans for use, shelled either green or dry.

Indian Chief, or Tall Wax.—Pods of a fine waxen semi-transparent White color, crisp, tender and succulent

Small White Lima, Carolina.—Similar to large Lima in flavor, beans much smaller but more productive.

White Dutch Case Knife.—The earliest variety of Pole Bean, excellent flavor, and good green or dry.

Horticultural.—The old favorite, used green or dry. The dry beans are very superior for cooking.

White Crease Back.—Extremely early, very popular in the South.

BEET

All the varieties succeed best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. For early beets, sow as soon as the ground will admit, in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches in the row. For winter, sow about the middle of spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in luke-warm water before planting, and sow in freshly prepared ground.

The Sugar and Mangel Wurzel varieties are grown for feeding stock and should be sown from April to June in drills two feet apart, and afterwards thinned out to stand one foot apart in the rows; keep them well cultivated and you will have an abundant crop.

Extra Early Bassano.—This is the largest of the Earliest varieties, and reaches a size fit for the table amongst the first; will not keep well during the winter. Flesh coarse grained, but tender and sweet.



Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—This matures quicker than any other sort. Roots of fine form, medium size, smooth and dark in color, flesh dark red, fine grained, crisp and tender.

Early Blood Turnip.—Tops small, roots blood red, turnip shaped and very tender.

Bastian's Early Turnip.—One of the best for the market gardener or for family use, early, quick growth, good shape, and bright red color.

Half Long Blood.—One of the very best, unsurpassed for its winter keeping qualities.

Improved Long Dark Blood.—The best winter variety, but apt to be tough when sown too early.

Swiss Chard.—Tops used for Greens.

White Silesian Sugar.—Grown extensively for feeding stock; also for extraction of sugar.

Imperial White Sugar Beet.—A greatly improved variety of the White Silesian.

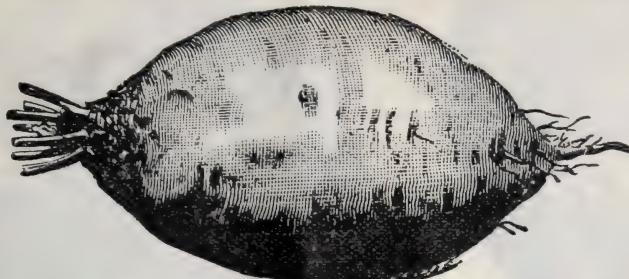


Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—Very large, growing well out of the ground, top small for its size, straight, smooth, and of fine scarlet color.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—A large, long variety, for stock feeding, color light red.

Golden Tankard.—Large, round, orange colored variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than the long red, producing better crops on shallow soil.



Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.

Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.—Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties, flesh solid, usually white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to Yellow Globe, except in color, which is light red or pink.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is a very desirable vegetable, though very little known in this country. It grows two or three feet high and produces from the sides of the stock numerous little sprouts somewhat resembling cabbages; they are used for Fall and Winter Greens. It can only be grown to perfection in a good soil and with a long season to complete its growth. The seed should be sown in March or April, in a frame and transplant into the open ground and cultivate as cabbage. The plants should be watered and shaded for a week or ten days to give them a good start.

CABBAGE

There is no vegetable which may be cultivated with more certainty of success than this, and few if any that are so generally useful, as it may be made to follow other crops, and will give some return, no matter how poor the soil or how negligent the cultivation, while it responds so readily to better care, that it claims a place in the finest garden, and the attention of the most skillful gardener.

The requisites for complete success *First*, good seed; there is no vegetable where the seed has more influence on the quality of the product than this, and the gardeners should invariably select the best procurable. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation.

For Cabbages, the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or ploughed, and thoroughly worked to insure good full sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable. The early sorts should be sown very early, in hot-beds, hardened off, and transplanted eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, early in the spring. In the south, sow from the middle of September to middle of October, and transplant into cold frames to preserve through winter, setting into open ground as early as possible. In transplanting, *they must be set in the ground up to the first leaf no matter how long the stem may be.*

All through the season the ground should be cultivated *as often as possible*, as success will depend largely upon faithfulness in this particular.

The late autumn winter varieties may be sown in a seed bed, from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, three feet apart each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stems.

Cabbage should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be well dug between and hilled up. After they are partly headed, it is the practice of some gardeners to lay them over on one side. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

To preserve cabbages during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and then turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cold cellar, or bury them with the head downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the head and part of the stem in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards to protect them in severe weather.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Heads very compact, of medium size, varying from nearly round to conical. An early, sure heading sort, very popular with eastern market gardeners.

Early York.—Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart.



Early Large York.



Early Winningstadt.

Early Large York.—Succeeds the Early York, and is equally desirable. It is of large size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better.

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best for general use, being a sure header, and will grow a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail. Heads of regular conical shape, very hard, and keep well winter and summer.

Early Dwarf, Flat Dutch.—Heads of medium size, solid, flat grows low on stump, and is of good flavor.

Early Drumhead.—An excellent second early sort, withstands heat, and heads low on stump.



Premium Flat Dutch.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.—Superior to any late cabbage in cultivation. Our stock has been grown for us from carefully selected heads, and is equal to any other strain of this popular variety.

Red Dutch for Pickling.—An esteemed sort for pickling; it forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, and when pure, of a dark red or purple color.



Premium Drumhead.

Premium Large Drumhead.—A large fall or winter variety broad, flat or round head, short stump, tender and good flavored, and is an excellent keeper.



Improved American Savoy.

Improved Drum-head Savoy.—The best of all Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and closely approaches the Cauliflower in delicacy and flavor.

CARROT

The Carrot succeeds best on a light, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year. In freshly manured land, the roots often grow prolonged and ill-shaped. It is better to sow as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, but if planting is necessarily delayed until late in the season, soak the seed twenty-four hours in tepid water, dry by mixing in sifted ashes or plaster, and sow on freshly prepared soil.

✓ **Earliest Short Horn (for forcing).**—The earliest variety in cultivation, used mostly by market gardeners for forcing.



Large White Belgian.

✓ **Early Scarlet Horn.**—The best early variety, flesh deep orange, fine grained, agreeable flavor, and grows well on shallow soil.

✓ **Danvers.**—Medium length, very large and heavy yielder, rich dark orange color, smooth and handsome.

✓ **Early Half Long Scarlet (Stump Root).**—A popular early variety, medium size; flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of good flavor.

✓ **Improved Long Orange.**—The well known standard; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point, color deep orange. The best for field crop and table use.

✓ **Golden Rod**—Resembling Danver's half long—Free from any hearts or pith.

✓ **Large White Belgian.**—Grows one-third above the ground; root pure white, green above ground, with small top; raised exclusively for stock.



Improved Long Orange

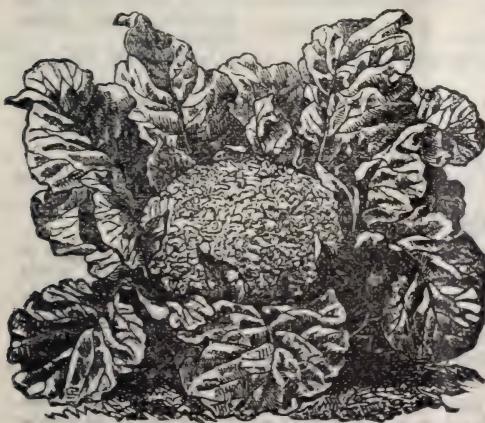
Sow for early about middle September, in a bed of rich clean earth. In about four or five weeks afterwards the plants should be pricked out into another bed, at a distance of four inches from each other every other way; these should be encompassed with garden frames, covered with glazed sashes, and boards or shutters. The beds must be so secured, and the tops of the beds so covered as to keep out all frosts, giving them light and air every mild day throughout the winter; transplant in April into a bed of the richest earth in the garden, at a distance of two feet and a half each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. The late variety matures in the autumn, and is sown and managed similarly to winter cabbage, but is not so certain to succeed in this climate.

Early White Snowball.—The most highly flavored variety grown, and always sure to head.

Autumn Giant.—The best late variety; large, well-formed heads, extra quality, and the best late variety in cultivation.

CELERY

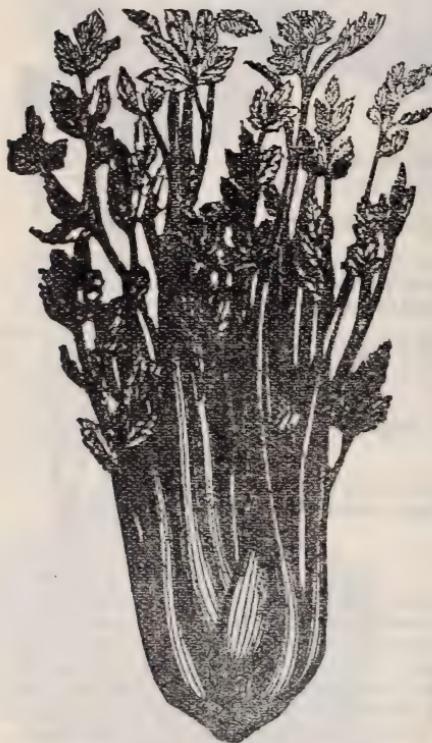
Sow the seed, which is very slow to come up, early in the spring, in rich, mellow ground, in a situation wherein can be protected from the parching heat of the summer sun; water freely in dry weather. When the plants are five or six inches high transplant a portion



Lenormand's Short Stem

in trenches well manured; the dwarf varieties three feet and the tall four feet between the rows; plant six inches apart in the rows, pressing the earth to the plants. As they advance in growth blanch by earthing up, which should be performed gradually in fine weather, taking care not to bury the heart of the plants. A light dressing of salt applied when earthing up, is beneficial.

Silver Giant White Solid.—The very best tall growing variety, white, very solid, crisp, tender, and superior in flavor.



Boston Market.

Boston Market.—The most popular variety is the Boston Market. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single large one, and is remarkably crisp and tender. A good variety for light soils.

Dwarf Golden Heart.—Very fine; when blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow, rendering it a most striking and showy variety for either market or private use.

Half Dwarf White Solid.—Is of rather a yellowish white when blanched, and entirely solid, possessing the peculiar nutty flavor of the dwarf kinds, with more vigor of growth.



Dwarf Golden Heart.

Dwarf White Solid.—Dwarf, white, or stiff close habit; solid, crisp, and juicy. Keeps in good order later in the season than any other variety.

White Plume.—The stalks and heart are white, of good eating quality, crisp, solid, and of nutty flavor; is ornamental, resembling an ostrich feather.

Giant Paschal Celery.—Is from the Golden self blanching variety, but is somewhat longer growing. About 2 feet, very hard, thick and crisp, without any bitter flavor.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted.—The Root is cooked and sliced, used with vinegar; makes an excellent salad.

Soup, or Flavoring Celery.—For flavoring soups, stews, etc., not for sowing purposes.

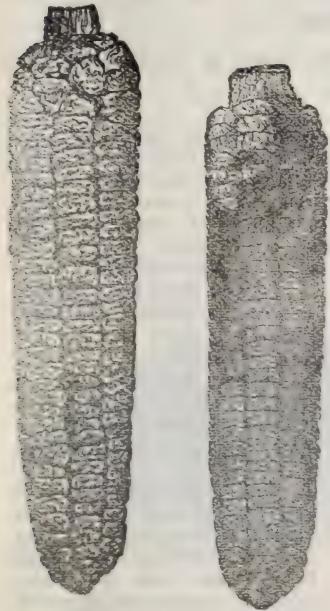
COLLARDS.

Very popular in the South, where it is principally grown, and used as a substitute for cabbage.

CORN.

Judging from the long and constantly increasing lists of corn which annually appear in the Catalogues issued by the various Seed Houses throughout the country, the reader would be led to believe that they were in innumerable variety, more especially amongst the Early sweet and other kinds for table use. This, however, is not the case, as upon testing, most of them will be found identical, and the long lists will dwindle down to a few pronounced and distinct varieties; in fact, the difference exists more in name than in anything else. We have, therefore, in the present Catalogue confined ourselves to those distinct and standard varieties, which the practical experience of market and family gardeners has decided to be the best for market and family use. Should other kinds appear which are really valuable they will be placed in stock, and we will gladly procure for our customers any varieties from other Catalogues which they may desire to test.

Corn should not be planted until the ground has become sufficiently warm, as cold and wet causes it to rot. Planted every two weeks, until the middle of July, will give a succession throughout the season.



Naragansett. Early Marblehead Sugar. Early Shaker Sugar.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Resembles the Shoe Peg on a larger scale, surpassing it in superior qualities, viz: deepness of grain, smallness of cob and richness of flavor. Will produce from three to four ears to stalk. Much larger than the Shoe Peg.

LARGE MAMMOTH SUGAR—The largest of all varieties, productive, fine flavor and sweet. A very desirable variety for the family garden.

IMPROVED STOWELL EVERGREEN—has no superior as a late table variety; ears large, and remains green longer than any other kind.

EGYPTIAN—A new large variety, quite late; quality good, and resembles in some respects, the Evergreen.

EARLY WHITE FLINT—An excellent, productive variety, ears good size, and used for making hominy; a good table variety when cut early.

EIGHT ROWED YELLOW, (Canada).—Ears large, and bright yellow color, generally used for re-planting, very early.

MAMMOTH CHESTER COUNTY—One of the very best for field culture; fine large ears, and producing a large quantity of fodder.

MAMMOTH DENT.—A cross between the Mammoth Chester County and the Oregon; we think this the most productive variety grown.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Matures as early as the Golden Dent, and surpasses it in size, beauty of grain and productiveness.

LEAMING—One of the recently introduced varieties, medium, well grained ear, good color, and excellent for grinding.

SWEET FODDER CORN—Sown broadcast two bushels, and in drills three feet apart, one bushel per acre, either sweet or field varieties.

FIRST OF ALL—The very earliest grown for the Philadelphia market.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—The old standard, early sort, and its earliness its principal recommendation.

EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR—New, and reported the best Early Sugar Corn grown.

HICKOCKS EARLY—An Extra Early Sugar Corn, ears very large for an early variety, and said to be the earliest sugar corn known.

EARLY SHAKER SUGAR—Introduced by us to the Philadelphia market many years ago; grows fine long ears for an early variety, and is unsurpassed by any of the other early kinds.

Shoe Peg—The kernel is small and very long, white and exceeding sweet and tender. Is becoming more popular every year.

EARLY LARGE EIGHT-ROWED.—This is the old market standard; a good corn, but not among the earliest.

Zig Zag—Is one of the sweetest and tasty late corns. Resembles Evergreen except that the kernels are placed zig zag upon the cob.



Mammoth Sugar Corn

CORN SALAD (Broad Leaved)

Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart, and keep weeds down by frequent hoeing. For winter and early spring use, was in drills in August and September. Cover with straw on approach of winter.

CRESS—Pepper Grass

CURLED.—WATER. Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season.

CUCUMBER.

The Cucumber can be grown by any one who has a few square yards of soil with an exposure to the sun. For early use, make rich hills of well rotted manure the latter part of spring

planting a dozen or more seeds, covering one-half to an inch deep, pressing the earth firmly over them. When danger from insects is over, pull all but

three or four of the strongest plants, make the hills from four to six feet apart. For pickles-plant as late as middle of July,

Jersey Prolific.—Earliest and hardiest productive variety, the fruit of small size and produced in pairs.

EARLY FRAME—Fruit is straight and well formed, flesh tender, though somewhat seedy; when young makes excellent pickles.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The very best sort for table use; vines vigorous, fruit straight and handsome, color light green, with few white prickles; tender, and of excellent flavor.



Long Green.



Early Russian.



Early Frame.

LONG GREEN (Jersey Pickle).—The best pickling variety, dark green color, tender, crisp, and productive.

SHORT GREEN PICKLE—This is the favorite Western pickling variety, and is growing in favor here every season.

GHERKIN (Burr Pickle).—Small, oval shaped, prickly variety, used only for pickling.



Improved Egg-Plant.



Early Egg-Plant.

(See next page.)

EGG-PLANT.

Sow in hot-beds early in March; transplant middle of May to first of June, in a rich warm piece of ground, about thirty inches apart. Draw the earth up to their stems when about a foot high. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without substantial heat, and if the plant gets the least chilled in the earlier stages of growth, they seldom recover. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. Care should be taken in cutting the fruit so as not to disturb the roots, which injures the plants.

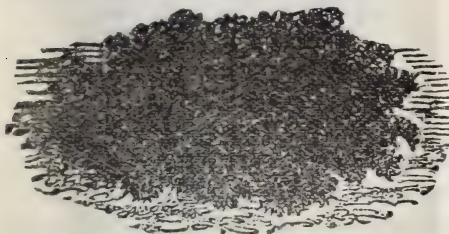
Early Long Purple.—This is one of the earliest varieties, hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality.

Improved New York Purple.—The best variety in cultivation; fruit large, deep purple color, occasional stripes of green around the stem; of very superior flavor.

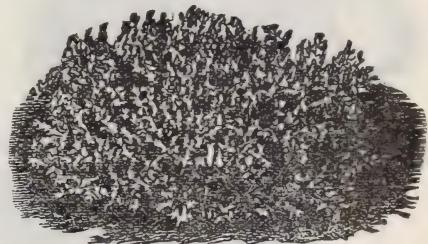
Black Pekin.—Fruit black, large, smooth and glossy. Round to globular.

ENDIVE.

An excellent Fall and Winter Salad, when Lettuce is getting scarce. Sow late in the Spring to middle of Summer in shallow drills, and thin out to a foot apart; blanch by tying the leaves together near the top.



Green Curled.



Broad Leaved Batavian.

Green Curled.—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender.

Broad Leaved Batavian.—Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves. It is principally used for cooking, and making a larger head, is preferred for stews and soups; if the outer leaves are gathered and tied on the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely, and make an excellent salad for the table.

KALE (Borecole.)

Sow from May to June, and set out the plants in July, in good rich soil; cultivate same as cabbage. For Spring use sow in September: protect during Winter with covering of straw.

Green Curled Scotch.—About two feet high, leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled, stands winter without protection.

Dwarf German Greens.—Makes excellent greens for winter use, dwarf and easily protected during the Winter.

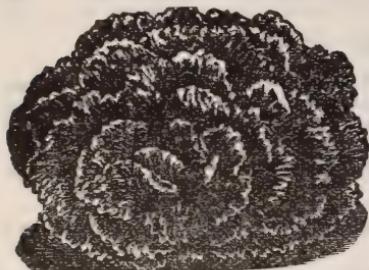
LEEK.

The Leek is hardy and of easy culture; sow early in Spring in trenches eight inches deep, and have soil at the bottom fine and rich; thin six to eight inches apart, and when the plants are twelve inches high, gather the leaves together and fill the trench so as to blanch the lower part of the plant.

London Flag.—This is the best variety, and succeeds better in this country than any other.

LETTUCE.

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this. It is of easy culture, and thrives best in rich, moist soil. Its quality depends largely upon rapid and vigorous growth; to secure this, have the soil rich and mellow, with frequent surface cultivation and an abundant supply of water. For an early crop sow in September in the open ground, transplant when large enough into cold frames; protect during winter in same manner as early cabbage; plant out early in April, or sow in hot-beds in February or March and afterwards transplant



Simpson's Early Curled.

EARLY CURED SILEASIAN—An early variety of strong growth, leaves large, light yellow and wrinkled. It does not form a head, but is the best variety for cutting when young.

New Treasure—This new variety forms a fine large solid head, with leaves of a richly, creamy, yellow color. Is a fine early variety, although very slow in going to seed.

LARGE DRUMHEAD—Heads large and fine, pale green without, and white at centre; crisp and tender, fine summer variety.



Philadelphia White Dutch Butter.



Brown Dutch.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE DUTCH BUTTER.—The best variety for cultivation in the latitude of Philadelphia, fine large heads, and stands the heat of Summer well.

ROYAL CABBAGE—Large, crisp and tender: a good Summer variety.

BROWN DUTCH.—Leaves large, green, tinged with brown; very hardy, and of fine quality

MELON (Canteloupe.)

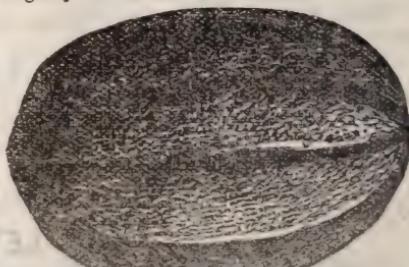
Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, in hills six feet apart each way; use well rotted manure, and if plants grow very rank, finer fruit will be secured by trimming off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. Do not plant near pumpkins, squashes or cucumbers, as they will mix with and injure the quality of the melons.

GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, and very early; globe-shaped, skin green, ribbed and netted, flesh light green and of fine flavor.

JENNY LIND.—The earliest green fleshed melon, and the sweetest variety in cultivation; flesh green, quite small, slightly ribbed and well netted.



Hackensack.



Bay View.

HACKENSACK.—A popular large size melon, flattened at the poles, deep netted and ribbed flesh green and well flavored. One of the best for shipping, and is a favorite with market gardeners.

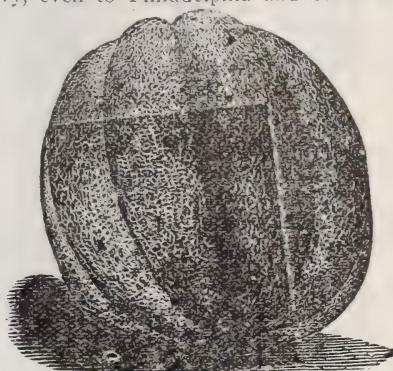
JENNY LIND IMPROV'D.—Resembles the old variety on'y that it produces earlier and is better filled out, roughing up better, and keeping fully a week longer than any other variety. Is of a handsome green fleshed sort and invaluable for a first early; and of a delicious quality.

ROCKY FORD.

The flesh is deep and thick, and light green in color, except next the seeds, where it inclines towards yellow. The flavor is exceedingly fine. The skin is green, regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is a firm, solid melon, and will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. It is a heavy cropper, and is in wide favor as a market melon. Indeed, its ability to bear transportation without breaking down has made it one of the most profitable of crops, and explains why it is so universally grown. It has many local names. In New Jersey it is known as Netted Gem, Golden Jenny and Golden Gem. In Colorado it has the name of Rocky Ford, from a locality where it grows in great abundance and perfection, and from whence it is shipped all over the country, even to Philadelphia and other large Eastern cities.



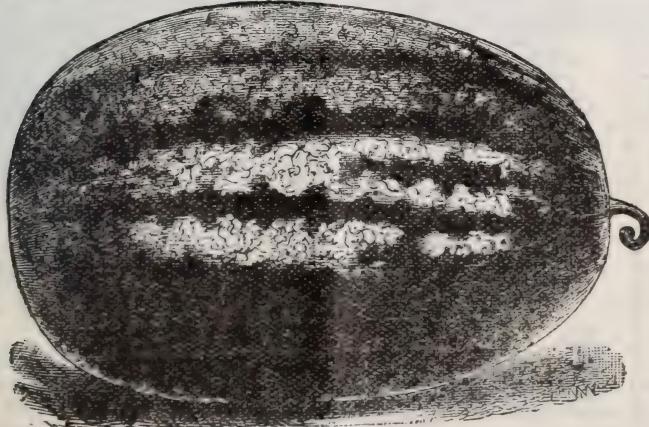
Green Netted Melon.



Montreal Citron.

MELON (Water.)

The Water Melon succeeds best on light, sandy soil, but the young plant requires a good start, and for this should have hills of rich earth, made so with well rotted manure.



Cuban Queen.

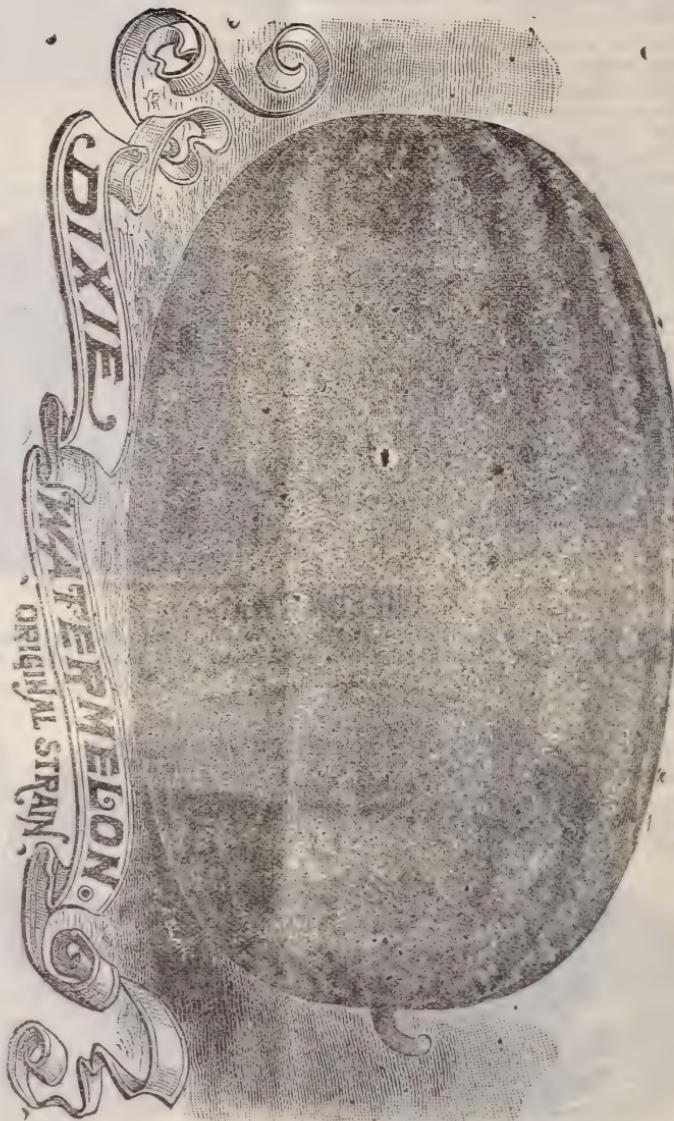
MOUNTAIN SWEET.—The old New Jersey variety, equal to the best.



Ice Cream (See next page.)

Black Spanish.—Large round, dark green skin, flesh red, sweet and delicious, a first class market variety.

CUBAN QUEEN.—One of the largest melons known; vine vigorous, skin striped, light and dark green; rind medium thick, flesh bright red, solid, crisp and sugary.



Dixie Watermelon.—Destined to supersede the Gem. If you want the best melon grown plant the Dixie. It is unsurpassed in fine eating qualities. Form long to half long, diameter large; rind dark with lighter stripes. Early as the Gem, equally productive. Flesh deep red; unequalled as a slipper. We have had seed grown especially for our trade of the best stock. For price see our price list.

Gypsy or Rattlesnake.—One of the large varieties, stands shipments long distances better than any other. Fruit long, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green.

Ice Cream.—Medium size, scarlet flesh and very sweet; an excellent variety.

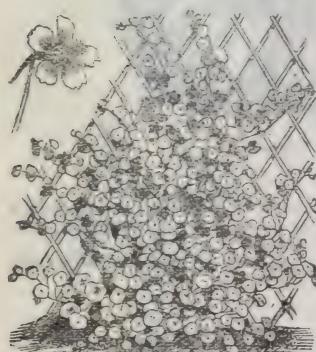
Orange.—Small size, flesh red, tender and sweet, separates from the rind like an orange.



Kolb's Gem.

White English.—This is the kind usually preferred for salad. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

Brown Italian.—This is a larger plant than the preceding, with much darker leaves; seed brown and more pungent.



Nasturtium.

Black Boulder.—New, handsome oblong variety, skin very dark, deep scarlet flesh, sugary and of excellent flavor.

Light Icing.—Very light green skins flesh bright red, crisp and sugary, excellent quality.

Dark Icing.—Skin dark green; in other respects like the preceding melon.

Kolb's Gem.—A new introduction. Has a hard rind and is a good shipper. Shape nearly round. Flesh red and of good quality.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

NASTURTIUM

Used as a pickle and highly esteemed. Sow in drills two inches deep, in April and May, five or six inches apart, and provide them with rods. It may also be grown to advantage as an ornamental climbing plant.

OKRA, OR GOMBO

The green capsules of this plant are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Plant the seeds about the middle of May, in hills or drills. Plant the seeds thickly, as it is liable to rot in the ground; rich ground is necessary.

Tall White—About four feet high; pods eight to ten inches long.

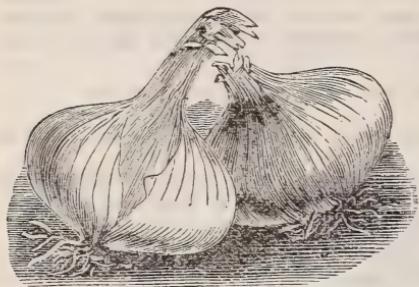
Dwarf White.—Two and a half feet high; pods five inches long; very productive.

ONION

A strong, deep soil is desirable for this crop. The ground should be dressed with well rotted manure.

The Silver skin and Yellow Strasburg are principally grown (for sets) in this vicinity, Sow the seed early in the Spring, very thickly in beds or drills. As soon as the tops die off in the Summer, remove them to a dry, airy place, and early in the following Spring replant in rows about two inches apart, the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing. The Onions by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season.

The Large Red Wethersfield may be reared to full size during the first season, by sowing in drills early in March, in strong land, and thinning them out to stand two or three inches apart, keeping them well hoed.



White Portugal.



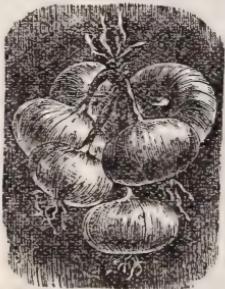
Early Red Onion.

✓ **Extra Early Red.**—A large yielder, of good form and flavor, deep red color, and keeps well. Ten days earlier than the Wethersfield.

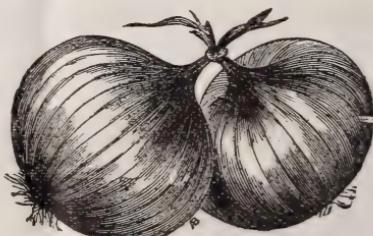
✓ **Large Red Wethersfield.**—The standard Eastern variety. Grows to large size directly from the seed; skin deep purplish red; form round, flat; flesh purplish white; and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds.

✓ **Yellow Strasburg.**—The old popular Philadelphia variety; not as strong flavored as the Red; a first rate keeper, and valuable for shipping.

✓ **Yellow Danvers.**—A fine variety, originating in Danvers, Mass.; above the medium size, oval shaped; skin yellowish brown; flesh white, mild and well flavored, very productive



Queen.



Yellow Danvers.

✓ **Silver Skin or White Portugal.**—Large flat Onion, of mild flavor; fine for early winter use, and very desirable for pickling. It is the best keeper of the white varieties.

✓ **Queen.**—A silver skinned variety, of mild flavor, early, a good keeper, and an excellent pickling Onion

ONION SETS

The Onion sets grown in the vicinity of Philadelphia are recognized everywhere as the best in the country; they are more solid and brighter, and their keeping qualities much better than those grown elsewhere. The best varieties are the *Early Red*, *Yellow Strasburg*, *Yellow Danvers* and *White Silver Skin*. Onions grown from sets come into market long before those grown directly from the seeds, and in consequence much higher prices are realized from them.

PARSNIPS

This well known culinary vegetable does best on a deep, rich, sandy soil; fresh manure should not be used, as it is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. The seed is sometimes slow to germinate; it should be sown early as possible, covering half an inch deep, and the soil pressed firmly over the seed; thin out so that the plants will stand four inches apart.

Long White Dutch.—Very hardy, and keeps through the Winter without protection

Sugar or Hollow Crowned.—The very best for table use, very productive.



Hollow Crown.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

PARSLEY

Sow early in April in rows. Soak the seed a few hours in warm water before sowing, or it may lay two or three weeks in the ground before vegetating. A few Radish Seed mixed with the seed when sowing will mark the rows and facilitate weeding.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Dark green color, and very hardy.

DOUBLE CURLLED—A dwarf curled variety, which is the best for all purposes.

MOSS CURLLED—Leaves bright green, curled and crested like fern or moss, very ornamental for garnishing or garden decoration.



PEAS

The Pea is so generally known that it is needless to give any description of it. There are many new varieties coming out every year, most of which turn out to be no better than the older sorts. We have carefully culled them over, and our list will be found to contain all that are really valuable.

The Pea matures earliest in a light, rich soil; but for general crop, a rich, deep loam will be found best. The Extra Early varieties should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, and continue every two weeks for a succession. The tall varieties require brush stuck in between rows. The wrinkled varieties are superior, more delicate in flavor, and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, but are not so hardy.

The dwarf varieties suit best for small gardens, and can be planted in rows one foot apart. IMPROVED PREMIER EXTRA EARLY PEA.—This is undoubtedly the best and earliest Pea grown.

CLEVELAND'S ALASKA.—See cut on page 41.

MINGLE'S EXTRA EARLY.—For family use this is probably equal to the Improved Premier; it does not ripen so evenly, but keeps in bearing longer.



Improved Premier

TOM THUMB.—Very dwarf, grows only ten inches high, excellent quality and productive.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—Highly recommended for garden cultivation; quite dwarf, and among the earliest

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM.—An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive. Does not ripen quite so early, is very luscious in flavor, and is general favorite.

AMERICAN WONDER.—A hybrid between Champion of England and Little Gem; grows eight to ten inches high; it is an enormous cropper, and ripens in about fifty days from germination.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Habit of growth and general appearance, both of vine and pod closely resemble the stranger, only deeper in color, and ripening a week later.

ADVANCER.—A green wrinkled variety maturing in from fifty to sixty days, producing an abundance of well filled broad, long pods, considered one of the best of its kind.

GRANDUS.—The greatest advance, and one of the most desirable sorts introduced during the last fifteen years, having large handsome pods, nearly as large as Telephones, and of similar shape, well filled with large peas, sweet, tender, and of fine flavor, ripening with the earliest. No other pea introduced for years has met with so extensive sale and commanded so high a price. Very quick to germinate and matures with the earliest sorts; with quick, rich, warm soil and favorable conditions fairly productive. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point; seed large, wrinkled, cream color, tinged with green; height 3 feet.



Telephone.



LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH.—Very popular with the farmer in most sections who want a large handsome pod of deep green color that carries well. Is becoming more popular every year. Height 3 feet.



Champion of England Peas.

TELEPHONE.—One of the recent introductions from England, where it is highly prized grows about three feet high, and is the best tall Pea in existence, an enormous bearer, producing straight, showy pods, containing from nine to ten peas in a pod.

LARGE BLUE IMPERIAL.—About three feet high, pods long, rather flat, containing eight or nine Peas, a good bearer, and one of the best varieties for summer use.

DWARF WHITE MARROW FAT.—Similar in appearance and general character to the Large White Marrowfat, but of much dwarfer growth, being only about three feet high, it requires no brush, and is much earlier than the Tall Marrowfat.



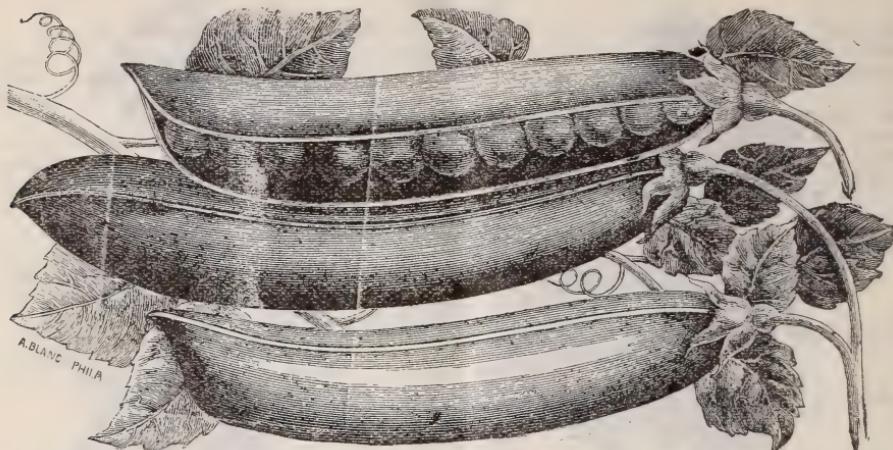
Premium Gem.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—Vines stout, about two feet high, pods broad and well filled, large Peas; hardy, productive, and superior flavor, and will be preferred to any other, by those who want a rich marrow-like Pea.

MARKET GARDEN.—An old favorite, of delicious flavor; ripens in sixty to sixty-five days, foliage dark, and continues long in bearing, a universal favorite.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Very much liked by those who have tried it. In quality and flavor equal to Champion of England, and the vine much more dwarf. Equal to Little Gem, except that it is ten days later.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored Peas grown; height four to five feet; seed whitish green and shriveled, and a profuse bearer.



Stragagm Pers—See page 43.

Large White Marrowfat.—About five feet high, and of strong growth; pods large, round and well filled; is undoubtedly, one of the greatest bearers in field or garden.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat.--A late variety, well known on the Philadelphia market as a prolific bearer, and is recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat varieties.

Field Sorts.—We keep in stock all the varieties used for soiling or ploughing in as green manures; a practice which is becoming quite general in this latitude.

PEPPER

Sow in hot beds in March, or in a warm border early in May, transplant and thin out to stand sixteen or eighteen inches apart; hoe frequently, to keep down the weeds.

Large Sweet Bell or Bull-Nose.--A large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, and for a mixed pickle. It is notwithstanding its size, one of the earliest varieties.

Tomato or Squash.—Fruit flat, shaped like the Tomato.

Long Red Cayenne.--Pod long, slim and pointed; color, bright red and very pungent.

Sweet Mountain.--Nearly identical with the Bull-Nose; perhaps somewhat larger.

Long Red Cayenne.

PUMPKIN

Sow in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, or in fields of corn, about every fourth hill; avoid planting near melon or squash vines, as they will hybridize.

Sweet Potato.—Flesh yellow and dry, the very best for family use.

Cashaw.—Long Yellow Crook Neck, one of the best among Pumpkins; sometimes weigh as much as sixty to eighty pounds.

Cheese.—One of the best for table use; shape flat, like a cheese box; flesh yellow and sweet.

Common Field.—Best for cattle feeding.

POTATO

EARLY MAINE,
EARLY ROSE,
EARLY SUNRISE,
EARLY OHIO,

DAKOTA RED,
WHITE PEACH BLOW,
BEAUTY OF HEBRON,
IRISH COBLER,

SNOW FLAKE,
WHITE STAR,
MAMMOTH PEARL,
VIRGINIA FAVORITE.

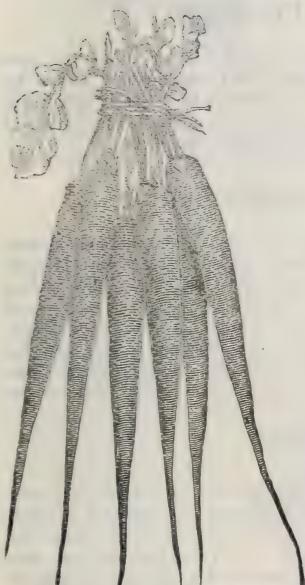
The soil best suited to the Potato is a rich sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil and climate. The best fertilizers are plaster, super-phosphate of lime and bone-dust. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked thoroughly, covering about four inches in warm soil, and in wet soil three inches deep, cultivate to keep down weeds, and draw earth to the plants as they advance in growth.

There are many so called new varieties offered every season, but they disappear quickly. There is really none to be found better than the Early Rose, State of Maine and Green Mountain.

RADISH

Should be sown in a warm, sandy, loam, enriched by well rotted manure, and a liberal dressing of salt, this will have the effect of making them brittle and free from worms. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and thin to two inches apart as soon as the rough leaves appear.

Radicishes must have plenty of room and be grown quickly, otherwise they will be tough and wormy.



Early Long Scarlet Short Top (improved).



Early Scarlet Turnip.

✓ **EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP (improved).**—The best standard variety for private gardens or market use, is brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet, small top, and is uniformly straight and smooth.

✓ **EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.**—The earliest of the Turnips varieties; small root and small top.

✓ **White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.**—Fine French variety; scarlet bulb with white tip, very showy and ornamental.

✓ **Early Red Turnip Rooted.**—This is the old favorite, and there are few that are better. (See Cut.)

✓ **Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Rooted.**—An improvement on the former very smooth and rich dark color.

✓ **Early White Turnip Rooted.**—Like the preceding in shape, but pure white in color; bears the heat well without becoming spongy, a few days later than the former.

✓ **EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.**—In form of an olive; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent.

✓ **EARLY YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP.**—Oblong, turnip shaped and russet colored, much larger than the Red and White Turnip varieties; solid and brittle, and stands heat better than any other kind.

✓ **GOLDEN GLOBE.**—A fine French variety, amber colored, full flavor, and keeps long in eating condition.

✓ **SCARLET CHINA WINTER.**—Form conical, of a bright rose color, flesh firm and pungent flavor.

✓ **WHITE CHINA WINTER.**—Similar in shape to the preceding, flesh piquant, solid and brittle; an excellent sort for late Fall or Winter use.



Winter China (Page 45.)

✓ **Long Black Spanish Winter.**—One of the latest as well as one of the hardiest of Radishes, and is one of the best for Winter use; roots oblong, black, of large size and firm texture.

✓ **LARGE WHITE SPANISH WINTER.** Differing from the Black Spanish only in color.

RAPE.

Extensively cultivated in England for the seed, from which is manufactured Rape Seed Oil. As a forage plant it yields abundantly; fed green it is eaten by nearly all animals, and is very nutritious. Sow in May ten pounds broadcast, and in drills four pounds per acre.



Early Red Turnip (Page 45.)

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

It is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks; used for pies and tarts, it is fit for use before green fruit can be had, and is an excellent substitute. Sow seed in the seed bed early in Spring, and transplant in Autumn or ensuing Spring to any desired situation, allowing plants three feet square space.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Sow early in the Spring, in deeply dug and richly manured soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Keep clear of weeds, and when up a few inches, thin out, so as to stand four or five inches apart. This is a hardy vegetable and can remain in the ground all Winter for early Spring use but should be taken out before they start growing. It is excellent for the table, and can be served as Carrots, or, after being parboiled, may be made into cakes and fried like oysters, which they greatly resemble in flavor.

SPINACH.

The Spinach is very hardy, wholesome and palatable, and make a delicious dish of greens. Should be planted in rich ground. Sow in drills one foot apart, and commence thinning out when the leaves are an inch wide. For early Spring use, the seed should be sown middle of Autumn, and will require through the Winter a slight protection of leaves or straw. For Spring and early Summer use, sow as early as the ground can be tilled, and at short intervals, if a succession is desired.

✓ **ROUND LEAVED SUMMER.**—(Extra Curled.)—This variety is the best and most popular with our market gardeners; leaves large, thick and fleshy, and stands the Winter well.

✓ **NORFLOK**—Has a very erect habit of growth, and preferred by many on that account.

✓ **PRICKLY SEEDDED**—The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw; seed is prickly, leaves oblong and triangular. It is the best for Fall sowing.

✓ **LONG STANDING**—New large crimped fleshy leaved variety, stands two weeks longer than any other variety before running to seed. Best kind for seed sowing.

✓ **VICTORIA**—A mammoth variety of good quality, much used in Europe.



Salsify

SQUASH

Cultivate same as Cucumbers or Melons. The summer varieties should be planted four or six feet apart each way, and the Winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill.



Hubbard.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, OR PATTY PAN—The earliest in maturing, and very productive.

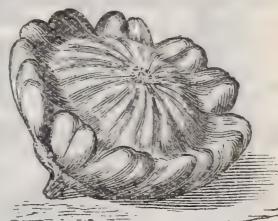
EARLY GOLDEN SCOLLOP Bush.—Like the preceding, except being of a golden color.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—The best of the Summer squashes, gold color, profusely covered with warty excrescences; very superior flavor.

WINTER CROOK NECK,—Shape like a Cashaw pumpkin, grown for Winter use; is a good keeper.

BOSTON MARROW.—A Fall and Winter variety, very popular, oval form, thin skin; when ripe, bright orange color, fine grained, and for sweetness unsurpassed.

HUBBARD.—A very superior variety, flesh bright orange yellow; dry, sweet and rich flavored, good keeper, boils or bakes exceedingly dry.



Early White Bush, or Patty Pan.



Golden Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

FORDHOOK.—A superb variety for pies; it cannot be excelled.

GOLDEN BRONZE.—Flesh orange yellow, good flavor and excellent for Fall and Winter use.

TOMATO

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. To have them very early the plants should be started in a hot-bed; transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. Tying to a trellis or stakes, improves the quality.

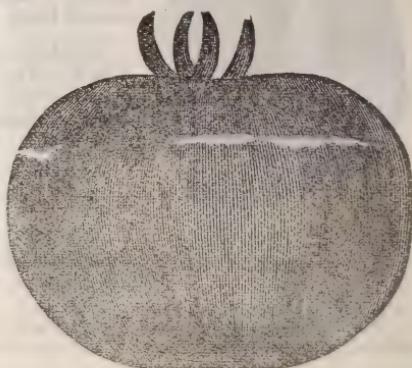
EXTRA EARLY. (or Cluster).—The earliest variety, and desirable only on that account.



Early Tomato.

Extra Early Globe.—Almost as early as the Early Cluster, larger and smoother, it is a favorite among truckers, and is a good shipper.

Matchless.—Quite early, vigorous growth, vines large, and productive throughout the season. Fruit dark rich color, slightly below medium size, but always round and smooth.



Paragon

ACME.—One of the most popular varieties; vines large, and produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters, color maroon or reddish, with slight tinge of purple, invariably smooth and round, of good size and unusually solid, is a good shipper.

PARAGON.—Vines large, liberal and productive; fruit large, round, of a dark crimson color, occasionally tinged with purple. The flesh is thick and fine flavored, and taken altogether, it is the best variety yet produced.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.—A handsome new Tomato, so nearly identical with the preceding as to be interchangeable with it.

RED STONE.—A well known and favorite variety, rich color, solid flesh, and desirable in every way.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—This is the most perfect shaped Tomato in cultivation, is smoother than the Paragon, and does not crack or rot like the Acme. It ripens evenly, and as early as any good variety; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, solid, and a good shipper.

QUEEN.—Well known as one of the best; vines of medium size, but producing large quantities of fruit, which is large, smooth, and bright red in color.

LARGE RED.—An old, reliable variety, resembling the Tilden.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—The very latest production of Mr. Livingston, and claimed to be the best; color a bright glossy crimson, slightly tinged with purple, grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, and retains its size until late in the season, and will average more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other variety.

BEEFSTEAK.—One of the best; color maroon, solid flesh, very productive,

PEAR SHAPED—*Yellow and Red.* Used for preserves and pickles; is extraordinarily productive.

min

TURNIP

✓ **Early Purple Top.**—A handsome early Turnip, decidedly earlier than any other sort; color white with bright purplish red top; of fine quality when young and recommended as the very best for a first crop.



Early Purple Top Munich.

✓ **Early Flat Milan.**—This is the most popular early Turnip for table use; very early, sweet and tender, and sure to bulb.

✓ **Early Purple Top (Strap Leaved.)**—Very similar to the preceding except in color, being purple or dark red on top; form round, flat, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth. This is the standard variety, and there is none better for general purposes.

✓ **Large Early Red Top Globe.**—Only recently introduced; very attractive, of large size and rapid growth. It is a very heavy producer, and quite as early as the Flat Purple Top.

✓ **Early White Egg.**—A recently introduced variety; color pure white, egg-shaped, of very rapid growth, and of good quality.

✓ **Pomeranian White Globe (Strap Leaved.)**—A free-growing, rough-leaved variety, and very productive; will, frequently, in good rich soil grow to ten or twelve pounds in weight; it is a perfect globe in shape, skin white and smooth. A first rate kind for either table use or stock.

✓ **White Norfolk.**—One of the standard field sorts; and is extensively grown everywhere for stock feeding. In shape, round, color white, and often grows to large size. It is an admirable keeper.



Early Purple Top—Strap Leaved.



Improved American Ruta Baga.

✓ **Cow Horn.**—This variety is carrot-shape, and grows nearly half out of the ground; is pure white, except slight shade of green at top. It is well flavored, of rapid growth, and seems to be increasing in favor every year.

✓ **Amber Globe (Strap-Leaved.)**—This is one of the best of the rough leaved sorts, for either table use or for stock; flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; hardy, keeps well, is a good copper, and grows to a very large size.

✓ **Yellow Aberdeen.**—This is a very nutritious cattle turnip; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; is a good keeper, hardy and productive. It is an old favorite, and for stock purposes hard to beat.

✓ **Robertson's Golden Ball (Orange Jelly).**—One of the most delicate and sweetest yellow flesh Turnips yet introduced; does not attain a very large size, but is firm and of excellent flavor. Has no superior as a table variety.

✓ **Improved Purple Top Yellow Swede Ruta Baga.**—This is the standard and most important now cultivated for stock purposes; noted for rapid growth, large size and nutritious quality, and cannot be too highly recommended.

✓ **White Fleshed Purple Top Ruta Baga.**—This differs mainly from the preceding in color; possesses most of the good qualities of the yellow, but is of slightly milder flavor. is not as valuable for stock as the yellow.

The above comprise about all the desirable varieties for either table or stock use. There are several others which differ from each other more in name than in anything else, being in most instances identical in their characteristics. We have not noted them here, but any varieties not named, which our customers may desire, we will cheerfully procure, and at such prices as will compare with any other Catalogue.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

There are no plants so valuable for fertilizers as the clovers, and as a class they include some of the best forage plants. The common clover is the natural manure of the Northern farmer, and it is the cheapest and best renovator of worn soils. Its full value on poor land is best obtained by securing the first crop for hay, and ploughing under the second crop when in seed in September. The cutting of the growing plants causes the development of a large amount of roots, which extract from the soil large amounts of mineral constituents, which, by the decay of the roots, greatly increase the fertility of the soil; the long roots extend far into the earth, and when they decay leave channels through it for the admission of air and distribution of water. Soils best adapted to clovers are clays and heavy loams, and on such soils lime is the best clover manure. They also do well on soils of lighter character, and when ploughed under as a green manure, add greatly to their fertility. The seed may be sown in Fall or Spring; but in the Eastern and Middle States the best results are usually had from Spring sowing; it should be sown early on a mellow, well prepared soil; plaster will increase the growth remarkably, and should be sown broadcast the season following the seeding.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson Clover.—Or more commonly called Scarlet, Italian or German Clover, is an annual of French origin, makes a growth from 20 to 30 inches high, has a bright crimson blossom from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, and when in full bloom with its luxuriant growth of green foliage and its crimson bloom, is a thing of beauty. It is a winter crop, must be sown in July, August and September of each year from which the spring following can be cut for soiling, by the 20th, of April; for ensilage and hay by the 8th of May, and for seed crop by the 25th of May. It will produce on ordinary soil 12 to 15 tons of green food per acre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay per acre, and 2 to 12 bushels seed per acre. Ploughed under as a manurial crop it is worth as a fertilizer \$30. per acre. Experiments at the Delaware Experiment Station, have shown that \$1 invested in seed per acre added 24 bushels corn. While \$1 worth of nitrate soda per acre increased the yield of corn only 6 bushels.

Professor Voorhees, Director of the New Jersey Experimental Station, says, on page 21 of station bulletin no. 100: The average of the matured crops on May 24th and 31st contained per acre 200 lbs. nitrogen and 6,500 pounds of organic matter, or equivalent to that contained in 20 tons of city manure, which would cost in that form \$30. On page 29 of the same bulletin Professor Voorhees says; Used as a manure only the average crop per acre is worth \$25, when used as a feed the value is increased to \$40. This plant provides a good pasture before other crops are available. An early pasture is not only valuable for food contained in it, but also because it helps to insure proper feeding and to prevent too early use of other and later pasture. The crop when 6 inches high contained over 1,300 pounds of digestible food per acre, sufficient to properly nourish 12 cows for one week. When sown in July and August it furnishes excellent pasture in December, can also be pastured some in early spring without injury to either hay or seed crop. When Red Clover failed to give a good stand or blighted on wheat stubble, the stubble can be harrowed over and Crimson Clover sown, which will more than make up the loss of the Red Clover. Crimson Clover weighs sixty pounds to the bushel. Ten to fifteen pounds are necessary to seed an acre properly, and after sowing the seed it should be covered by harrowing with a light harrow. Professor Voorhees and other experimentors of high authority regard it as hardy as red clover. It withstood the winter at the Maine experimental station and attained a growth of 26 inches. Good results have been obtained in Northern New York. Crimson Clover will grow on poor light soils when other grasses fail. By its use poor soils can be improved more rapidly than by any other method. Therefore, it is the cheapest and best fertilizer.

It makes an abundant food of highest quality. As pasture, stock prefer it to other grass. As a soiling crop or for ensilage it cannot be excelled, and for hay stock not only have a decided preference for it, but they thrive remarkably upon it.

The Delaware Experimental Station sums up its uses as follows:—

1. To Plow down for Green Manure.
2. For Silage.
3. For Soiling.
4. For Haymaking.
5. For Seed Production.
6. For Eradication of Weed.
7. For Reduction of Expenses in Cultivating Orchards.
8. For Winter and Spring Pasture.
9. As a Protection for Falling Fruit in Orchards.
10. For Binding drift Soils and for preventing Washing on Hill Sides.

We make Crimson Clover a specialty and we are prepared to furnish it in large or small quantities. We have in stock choice re-cleaned seed. Prime seed and No. 2 seed which we can furnish at market prices.

MAMMOTH OR LARGE RED.—This variety is best adapted for ploughing under as a green manure; it grows five to six feet high, has large, coarse stalks, which are not liked by cattle. It is not ready to cut for hay until long after the common variety, and when cut leaves the ground bare, making no second growth. Sow at the rate of about ten pounds per acre.

MEDIUM OR COMMON RED—This is the most important of all the varieties of Clover for practical farm purposes; it makes excellent pasturage when sown with Timothy and other grasses, and is one of the best fodders for milch cows or sheep; sow at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per acre, according to nature of the soil.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH—This is the most hardy of all the Clovers, it resists the severest cold, and extremes of drought and wet, yields large crops of superior hay, and on rich soils may be cut several times in a season; it is perennial, and its long, strong fibrous roots take a firm, deep hold on the soil, preventing washing away of the extra earth from hillsides. It produces superior pasturage, and is much liked by cattle; grows well on any soil; stalks are fine and palatable, blossoms globular, sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees. Sow in Spring or Fall, at rate of about six pounds per acre.

CRIMSON TREFOIL (*Scarlet Italian*).—Grows about one foot high, with fine stems and long leaves. Blossoms are long, cone shaped, of a dark red or carmine color, grows rapidly, but being an annual, must be re-sown each season; it yields several crops per year, and makes excellent hay. Sow about ten pounds per acre in Spring.

WHITE DUTCH.—A small, low growing variety, with creeping stems; mixed with Blue grass or Perennial Rye Grass, or Timothy, it makes a permanent pasture of great value. Its blossoms are round, white, tinged with red, and sweet scented; stems fine and palatable, with numerous leaves of bright green color, blotched with white. Sow about six pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY.—This crop to cut for hay, probably surpasses any other grass in cultivation. It thrives best on moist, loamy soils, and is not well suited to light, sandy or gravelly soils. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow either in Spring or Fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses.

Orchard Grass.—This is one of the most valuable grasses, on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for pasture in Spring two weeks earlier than most grasses, and when fed off, is again ready for grazing in a week. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it readily when green; it will also withstand severe drought keeping green where many grasses wither, and will endure considerable shade. When sown with Clover it makes excellent hay, as it blossoms at the same time, and they should be cut together; for grazing it has no equal, and should be used more than it is; it has a tendency to grow in tufts, which can be prevented by close cropping and heavy seeding. When sown alone, one and a half to two bushels per acre are required; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is a perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfit it for lawns.

Red Top or Herds Grass.—Is a good permanent grass, and makes a good pasture when fed close; is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing large crops of good hay. It is often sown with Timothy and Red Clover, in which case it makes a close sward.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—This makes an excellent pasture grass, producing a most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its qualities till a late period in Winter, and further South affording abundant food during the Winter. In connection with White Clover it affords a fine and close lawn: for this purpose an extra quantity of seed must be used, say, two bushels Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself, either in Spring or Fall, two bushels per acre are required.

Natural Green Grass.—This is the grass par excellence for lawns, making a fine close surface of dark green velvety color. It is very sensitive to good treatment, and will in most cases drive out the other grasses and take possession of the soil. Should be sown not less than two bushels per acre.

Perennial Rye Grass.—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture, and makes a large return of hay; it is very nutritious, and stock are very fond of it; succeeds best on moderately moist land, for which it is peculiarly adapted. It is also largely used for lawns, in conjunction with other grasses. Should be sown in the Spring in quantities of one and a half to two bushels per acre.

Sweet Vernal Grass.—An early and exceedingly fragrant variety, and on that account invaluable for Lawn Grass mixtures, presenting a beautiful appearance, and exhaling a delightful odor when in blossom.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—For fine lawns, careful preparation of the ground, with thorough rolling, are absolutely necessary, following which a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring till late in Autumn. There should also be frequent mowings with a lawn mower; no matter how much care has been taken with soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the selection of grasses, these we can supply ready mixed, in proper portions of each kind required. We have been exceedingly successful with our mixture, and refer to the many fine lawns around Philadelphia, which have been put down with our mixture. Should be sown two to three bushels per acre.

Common Millet.—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. Can be sown in drills or broadcast, from May 1st until last of July. For hay sow one bushel; if for seed one-half bushel per acre.

German, or Golden Millet.—A much improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high; the heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. It is an enormous cropper; should be sown not less than one bushel per acre, if less will grow coarse and woody, in which state it is not relished by cattle.

Hungarian Grass.—This belongs to the millet family, growing less rank, with small stalks often yielding two to three tons of hay per acre; like millet it is an annual, and requires, to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate like millet; all kinds of stock eat it with avidity.

For Hay.—Either sown together or separate, are unsurpassable both as to quantity and quality of hay.

German Millet, (and it must be remembered that Tennessee German Millet is the best in the world,) being sown and cultivated for seed and compared to seed grown elsewhere, the Tennessee grown is purer and better in every way.

After all danger of frost is past, break the land and thoroughly pulverize it, then sow at the rate of one to one and a quarter bushels per acre, and roll or harrow in, and cover when seed are in the dough; cure as timothy.

For Hay.—Either sown together or separate, are unsurpassable both as to quantity and quality of hay.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

ANISE,
BASIL, SWEET,
CARAWAY,
Coriander,

*FENNEL,
*LAVENDER,
MARIGOLD, POT,
MARJORUM, SWEET,

*ROSEMARY,
*SAGE,
*SAVORY, SUMMEE,
*SAVORY, WINTER,
*THYME.

Those marked with * are perennial, and when once obtained in the garden, may be preserved for years with a little attention. Most of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, or sow in beds in April, and set plants out in June, they should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and then thoroughly dried in the shade.

PERMANENT GRASSES.

We also furnish single grasses, or several kinds in a mixture, for the production of hay or permanent pasture, to suit either heavy or light land.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Under this head we keep in stock all kinds of Spring and Winter Wheats, Rye, Japanese and Silver Hull Buckwheat, Oats, Field Peas, Spring Vetches, and all other seeds required for the farm.

BIRD SEEDS.

CANARY, MILLET, MAW,
HEMP, RAPE, LETTUCE.

And other articles required by the Bird Fancier. See Page 23.



PRICE LIST.

**LESS QUANTITIES THAN 1-4 lbs. and 1-4 BUSH. ARE CHARGED AT THE PRICES
PER OZ. AND QUART.**

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seed pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed that we are not in any respect liable or responsible for the seeds sold by us, either as to quality or kind, nor any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.

 WRITE US FOR FIRM PRICES.

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Palmetto, new	10	50	BEANS, (<i>Bush, or Snap Shorts.</i>)	QT. BUS.		Large Early York	\$ 15 1 00	Early Mohawk	3 00		Early Jersey Wakefield	20 1 50	Early Red Valentine	3 00		Early Winningstadt	15 1 25	Cleveland's Improved Round Pod Valentine	3 00		Early Cone	15 1 50	Early Long Yellow Six Weeks ..	3 50		Early Sugar Loaf	15 1 50	Stringless Green Pod	3 50		Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	15 1 00	Refugee or Thousand to One	3 00		Fottler's Early Drumhead	15 1 00	Currie's Rust Proof Wax	3 50		Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	15 1 00	Dwarf German Wax	3 50		Premium Large Drumhead	15 1 00	Golden Wax	4 00		Improved Drumhead Savoy	15 1 25	Wardwell's Kidney Wax	4 50		Red Dutch for Pickling	15 1 00	German Wax, white seeded ..	4 00		CARROT.		Crystal White Wax	4 00		Earliest Short Horn	10 50	Davis Wax	4 00		Early Scarlet Horn	10 50	J. & S Giant Valentine	4 00		Danvers	10 50	White Cranberry	3 00		Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Root	10 50	Royal Dwarf, White Kidney	3 00		Improved Long Orange	10 50	Large White Marrow	3 50		Long Red Altringham	10 50	Dwarf White Navy	2 50		Large White Belgian	10 50	Henderson Bush Lima	5 00		CAULIFLOWER.		Burpee Bush Lima	5 00		Extra Early Paris	35 2 50	Dreers Bush Lima	5 00		Lenormand's Short Stem	50 5 00	BEANS, <i>Runners.</i>			CELERY.		Extra Early Jersey Lima	25 5 00		Giant White Solid	15 1 25	Improved Extra Large Lima, Salem Mammoth	25 5 00		Boston Market	15 1 25	Dreer's improved Lima	30 5 50		Dwarf Golden Heart	15 1 25	Small White Lima or Carolina ..	30 5 00		Half Dwarf Solid	15 1 25	Lazy Wife Pole	20 4 00		Dwarf White Solid	15 1 25	Kentucky Wonder	20 5 00		Flavoring Celery	10 40	Tall German Wax	20 4 00		Matchless Red Solid	15 1 50	BEET.	oz.	lb.	Celeriac, Turnip Rooted	15 1 50	Extra Early Bassano	10	40	Self Blanching	20 2 50	Early Egyptian Turnip	10	40	White Plume	20 2 50	Eclipse	10	40	COLLARDS	20 1 00	Early Blood Turnip	10	40	CORN SALAD	10 50	Bastian's Early Turnip	10	40	CORN.	QT. BUS.	Half Long Blood	10	40	Improved Long Dark Blood	10	40	Cory	20 2 50	Swiss Chard	10	40	Perkins' Extra Early	20 2 50	White Silesian Sugar	10	40	Extra Early Adams	20 2 50	Imperial White Sugar	10	40	Early Marblehead Sugar	20 2 50	Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel	10	40	Early Shaker Sugar	20 2 50	Long Red Mangel Wurzel	10	40	Early Evergreen	20 2 50	Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel ..	10	40	Early Large Eight Rowed	20 2 50	Red Globe Mangel Wurzel	10	40	Crosby's Early	20 2 50	Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel	10	40	Large Mammoth Sugar	25 2 50	BROCCOLI.			Improved Stowell Evergreen	25 2 00	Purple Cape	20 2 50		Longfellow	20 2 50	Early Large White	20 2 50		Country Gentleman	25 2 50				Shoe Peg	25 2 50
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NOT BOUND BY THESE PRICES AFTER MARCH FIRST

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CORN.	QT.	BUS.
Egyptian.....	\$ 25	1 25
Early White Flint,	15	1 25
Eight Rowed Yellow, <i>Canada</i> ..	10	1 25
Mammoth Chester Co.....	10	1 25
Mammoth Dent.....	10	1 25
Golden Beauty.....	10	1 25
Golden Dent.....	10	1 25
Blunt's Prolific.....	10	1 25
Leaming.....	10	1 25
Hickory King.....	10	1 25
Sweet Fodder Corn.....	10	1 25

CRESS.	oz.	LB.
Curled.....	10	40
Broad Leaved.....	10	50

CUCUMBER.	26	60
Early Cluster.....	20	60
Early Frame.....	20	60
Improved White Spined.....	20	60
Long Green Turkey.....	20	60
Jersey Pickle.....	20	75
Short Green Prolific.....	20	75
Boston Market.....	20	75
Gherkin.....	20	1 00

EGG PLANT.	20	2 00
Early Long Purple.....	20	2 00
Improved New York Purple.....	20	2 00
Black Pekin.....	20	2 00

ENDIVE.	15	1 00
Green Curled.....	15	1 00
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	15	1 25

GRASS SEED.		
Red Clover Seed.....		
Mammoth Red Clover Seed.....		
White Clover Seed.....		
Aliske Clover Seed.....		
Crimson Clover Seed.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
Herds Grass.....		
Red Top.....		
Green Grass.....		
Kentucky Blue Grass.....		
Perennial Rye Grass.....		
Lucerne.....		
Alfalfa.....		

According to Market.

QT.	BUS.
Mixed Lawn Grass, &c., No. 1....	15 2 50

KALE.	oz.	LB.
Green Curled.....	10	50
Tall Curled Scotch.....	10	50
Dwarf German Greens.....	10	50
Siberian.....	10	50

LEEK.	15	1 00
Large London Flag.....	15	1 00
Musselburgh.....	15	1 25

LETTUCE.	15	75
Early Curled Silesian.....	15	75
Simpson's Early Curled.....	15	75
Large Curled India.....	15	75
Large Drumhead.....	15	75
White Dutch Butterhead.....	15	75
Royal Cabbage.....	15	75
Brown Dutch Butterhead.....	15	75

MELON.	oz.	LB.
Mountain Sweet.....	10	50
Black Spanish.....	10	50
Cuban Queen.....	10	75
Gipsy, or Rattlesnake.....	10	50
Dixie.....	10	50
The Boss.....	10	50
Ice Cream.....	10	50
Mountain Sprout.....	10	50
Light Icing.....	10	50
Dark Icing.....	10	50
Kolb's Gem.....	10	50
Black Italian.....	10	50
Iron Clad.....	10	50
Citron, for preserving.....	10	50
Large Netted Nutmeg.....	10	50
Netted Green.....	10	50
Montreal Green Nutmeg.....	10	50
Pine Apple Citron.....	10	50
Jenny Lind Citron.....	10	75
Little Gem Citron.....	10	50
Hackensack.....	10	50
Golden Jenny.....	10	50
Early Rough.....	10	50
Rockyford.....	10	75
Surprise.....	10	50

MUSTARD, White English.....	5	20
Black Italian.....	5	20

NASTURTIUM.....	15	1 00
OKRA, or GOMBO, Dwarf and Tall.....	10	50

ONION, Extra Early Pearl.....	20	1 50
Prize Taker.....	1	00

Large Red Wethersfield.....	20	1 50
Large Yellow Strasburg.....	20	1 50

Yellow Danvers.....	20	1 50
Silver Skin.....	20	1 50

ONION SETS.		
Yellow Strasburg.....		

Silver Skin.....		
Early Red.....		
ONION SETS.		
Yellow Strasburg.....		

Silver Skin.....		
Early Red.....		
OATS, &c.		
Surprise.....		

Welcome.....		
White and Black Norway.....		
Welcome.....		
White and Black Norway.....		

Imported Scotch.....		
Excelsior.....		
White Probsteir.....		
Barley.....		

PARSLEY.		
Plain.....	10	60
Double Curled.....	10	60
Moss Curled.....	10	60

Sugar, or Hollow Crowned.....	10	40
Long White Dutch.....	10	40

PEAS.	QT.	BUS.
Mingle's Extra Early.....	15	3 00
Improved Premier, Extra Early.....	15	3 00
Philadelphia Extra Early.....	15	3 00

Pride of the Market.....	30	4 00
Alaska.....	15	3 00
Long Island Mammouth.....	20	4 00
Gradus.....	30	5 00

PEAS.

	QT.	BUS.
Tom Thumb.....	20	3 00
Improved Little Gem.....	20	4 00
McLean's Premium Gem.....	20	4 00
American Wonder.....	25	5 00
Kentish Invicta.....	25	3 00
McLean's Blue Peter.....	20	3 00
Advancer.....	20	3 00
Fill Basket.....	20	3 50
Early Frame.....	15	3 00
Stratagem.....	20	4 00
Telephone.....	20	4 00
Thomas Laxton.....	20	4 50
Yorkshire Hero.....	15	3 00
Eugenie.....	20	5 00
Dwarf Champion.....	15	3 00
Champion of England.....	15	3 00
First and Best.....	15	3 00
Large Blue Imperial.....	15	3 00
Large White Marrowfat dwarf.....	15	1 50
Large Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	15	1 50
Canada Field.....	10	1 25

PEPPER.

	oz.	LB.
Large Sweet Bell.....	15	1 50
Tomato or Cheese.....	15	1 50
Long Red Cayenne.....	15	1 50
Sweet Mountain.....	15	1 50

POTATO.

Early Vermont.....	15	1 50
Early Rose.....	15	1 50
Early Sunrise.....	15	1 50
Burbank Seedling.....	15	1 50
Dakota Red.....	15	1 50
White Peach Blow.....	15	1 50
Beauty of Hebron.....	15	1 50
Magnum Bonum.....	15	1 50
Snowflake.....	15	1 50
White Star.....	15	1 50
Mammoth Pearl.....	15	1 50
Green Mountain.....	15	1 50

According to Market.

PUMPKIN.

Sweet Potato.....	10	40
Cashaw.....	10	40
Cheese.....	10	40
Common Field.....	10	40

RADISH.

Long Scarlet Short Top.....	10	50
Early Long Scarlet (improved)...	10	50
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	10	50
White Tipped Scarlet.....	10	50
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	10	50
Early Red Turnip.....	10	50
Early White Turnip.....	10	50
Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped.....	10	50
Wood's Early Frame.....	10	50
Early Yellow Summer Turnip....	10	50
Golden Globe.....	10	50
Scarlet China Winter.....	10	50
White China Winter.....	10	50
Long Black Spanish Winter....	10	50
Large White Spanish Winter....	10	50
French Breakfast.....	10	50
White Strasburg.....	10	50
Red Strasburg.....	10	50

RAPE

	QT.	BUS.
Winter and Summer.....	10	2 50

SALSIFY.

	QT.	LB.
Round Leaved Savoy.....	10	30
Long Standing.....	10	30
Large Leaved Flanders.....	10	30
Prickly Seeded.....	10	30
Virofay.....	10	30

SQUASH.

Early White Bush.....	10	50
Long Green.....	10	45
Golden Summer Crook-neck.....	10	45
American Turban.....	10	45
Early Golden Bush.....	10	45
Winter Crook-neck.....	10	45
Boston Marrow.....	10	60
Hubbard.....	10	60
Cocoanut Squash.....	10	60

TOMATO.

Extra Early Cluster.....	15	1 50
Extra Early Richmond.....	15	1 50
Hathaway's Excelsior.....	15	1 00
Acme.....	15	1 00
Paragon.....	15	1 00
Livingston's Perfection.....	15	1 00
Livingston's Favorite.....	15	1 00
Earliana.....	1	00
Trophy, Improved.....	15	1 00
Large Red.....	15	1 00
Cook's Favorite.....	15	1 00
Red Stone.....	20	1 00
Pear Shaped, Yellow and Red.....	20	1 00
Livingston's Beauty, new persons only.....	15	1 00

TURNIP.

Early Purple Top Munich.....	10	40
Early Flat Dutch, <i>Strap Leaved</i>	10	40
Early Purple Top, <i>Strap Leaved</i>	10	40
Large Early Red Top Globe <i>New</i>	10	40
Early White Egg.....	10	40
Pomeranian White Globe, <i>Strap Leaved</i>	10	40
White Norfolk.....	10	40
Cow Horn.....	10	40
Am ber Globe, <i>Strap Leaved</i>	10	40
Yellow Aberdeen.....	10	40
Robertson's Golden Ball <i>Orange Jelly</i>	10	40
Purple Top Yellow Swede, <i>Ruta Baga</i>	10	40
White Fleshed Purple Top <i>Ruta Baga</i>	10	40

HERBS.

Anise.....	15	
Caraway.....	15	
Fennel.....	15	
Lavender.....	15	
Pot Marigold.....	50	
Sweet Marjoram.....	20	1 75
Rosemary.....	20	
Sage.....	20	2 00
Sweet Basil.....	15	1 50
Summer Savory.....	15	1 50
Winter Savory.....	25	
Thyme.....	25	3 00



TAKE NOTICE



Ladies and Gentlemen coming to the City, and finding themselves encumbered by Waterproofs, Overcoats, Satchels, &c., can leave such articles at our Store until their return home.

Also, Ladies shopping can have their bundles sent to the Store, taking them up as they go to the Ferries or Cars.

We shall be glad to accommodate our friends in this way.

Very respectfully,

P. B. MINGLE & CO.

1907.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
FEB.	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MAR.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	1	2	..
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APR.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	1	2	..
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MAY	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
JUNE	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..



STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA

No. North.	No. South.
1 Market, 100 Arch, Cherry, 200 Race, New, 300 Vine, Wood, 400 Callowhill, 500 Buttonwood, 500 GreenMtvern Wallace	1 Market, 100 Chestnut, 200 Walnut, 300 Spruce, Locust 400 Pine, 500 Lombard, 600 South, 700 Bainbridge, 800 Catharine, 900 Christian, 1000 Carpenter, 1100 Washington, 1200 Federal, 1300 Wharton, 1400 Reed, 1500 Dickinson, 1600 Oxford, 1700 Columbia Ave 1800 Montgomery, 1900 Berks, 2000 Norris, 2100 Diamond, 2200 Susquehanna, 2300 Dauphin, 2400 York, 2500 Cumberland, 2600 Huntingdon, 2700 Lehigh Ave., 2800 Somerset, 2900 Cambria, 3000 Indiana.
1	1 Market,
2	100 Chestnut,
3	200 Walnut,
4	300 Spruce, Locust
5	400 Pine,
6	500 Lombard,
7	600 South,
8	700 Bainbridge,
9	800 Catharine,
10	900 Christian,
11	1000 Carpenter,
12	1100 Washington,
13	1200 Federal,
14	1300 Wharton,
15	1400 Reed,
16	1500 Dickinson,
17	1600 Oxford,
18	1700 Columbia Ave
19	1800 Montgomery,
20	1900 Berks,
21	2000 Norris,
22	2100 Diamond,
23	2200 Susquehanna,
24	2300 Dauphin,
25	2400 York,
26	2500 Cumberland,
27	2600 Huntingdon,
28	2700 Lehigh Ave.,
29	2800 Somerset,
30	2900 Cambria,
	3000 Indiana.

1907.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	31	..	..
AUG.	..	..	..	..	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29
SEP.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	..	..	..	..
OCT.	..	..	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	31	..
NOV.	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31	..	..	..



FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGE 50.